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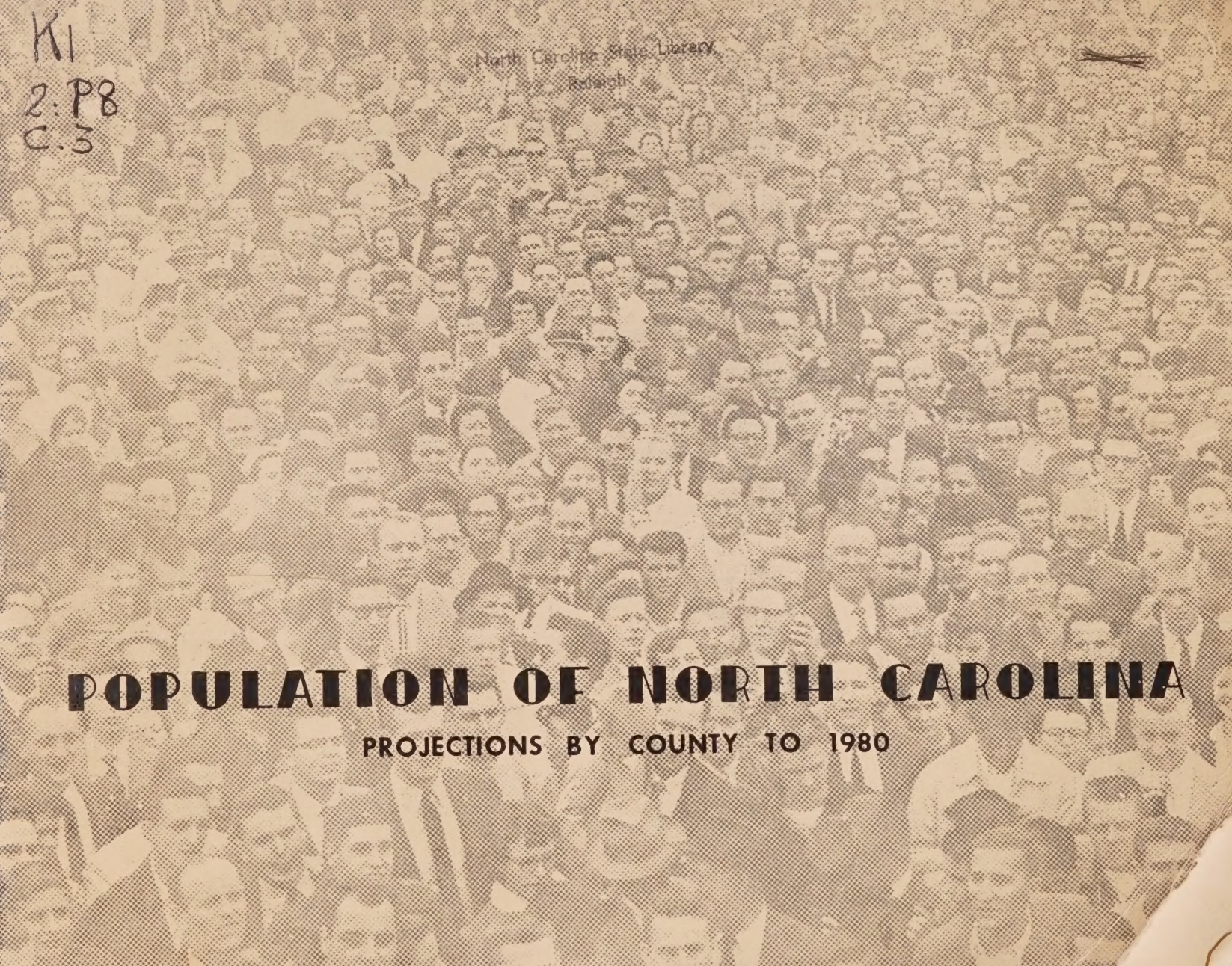

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA

PROJECTIONS BY COUNTY TO 1980

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THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Projections by County to 1980

North Carolina State Highway Commission . Raleigh . July 1959

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FOREWORD

Despite the fact that population forecasting is a hazardous undertaking, the making of population forecasts has come to be regarded in recent decades as an essential part of sound planning. The reason for this is obvious. A growing population means that ever-increasing demands will be placed upon public facilities and services in the future. Of necessity, the plans and actions of government agencies whose responsibility it is to meet these demands must be based in large part on estimates of future population.

Such estimates play a particularly important part in the planning and provision of highway facilities. The structural life of the components of highway construction is from twenty to fifty or more years. Efficiency and economy dictate, therefore, that the facilities now being planned and built should serve future traffic demands adequately, or with planned additions, to at least the year 1980.

In the past ten years, overall traffic volumes in North Carolina have nearly doubled. Large future increases seem a certainty. But traffic does not grow uniformly throughout the state. In many places, the rate of growth is very great. In others, it is moderate; and occasionally, even a decrease is noted. The growth rate is more affected by nearby population than by any other factor.

Decisions as to the location and design of highways and streets now in the planning stage, therefore, must be based on forecasts of growth and shifts in population for a period of many years. It is to

serve these long-range highway planning needs that the Planning Department of the North Carolina State Highway Commission has prepared the population projections contained in this report.

The projections cover the period to 1980 and include estimates for the State of North Carolina and each of its one hundred counties. A summary section containing these projections is placed at the beginning of the report. Following the summary, three chapters comprise the body of the report. In Chapter I, the background of the study, including a summary history of population growth in the state, is presented. Chapter II is devoted to a discussion of the projections and to tabular and graphic presentations of the projections and data relevant to them. Chapter III contains a detailed explanation of the methodology, the assumptions, and the supporting data and logic used in making the projections. Finally, various supplementary materials are included in appendix form.

While great care has been taken in the preparation of the estimates, it should be recognized that these, like all long-range forecasts, are subject to relatively wide margins of error. They are intended, not as precise predictions of what the population will be, but rather, as guides which indicate the population which might reasonably be expected by the forecast date under the assumed circumstances. Fortunately, a roadway of a certain standard will carry a fairly wide range of traffic volumes. Reasonably accurate traffic projections can be made, therefore, based on population estimates which are themselves only reasonably accurate.

The Highway Commission has received much valuable help in the preparation of these projections. The cooperation of the United States Bureau of Public Roads and its local representatives, headed by Mr. A. L. Hooper, is gratefully acknowledged. Appreciation is expressed, also to the following persons whose help in providing data and suggestions has been invaluable: Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, North Carolina State Col-

lege; Dr. S. H. Hobbs, Jr., University of North Carolina; Dr. J. Harris Purks, North Carolina State Board of Higher Education; and Mrs. Shirley F. Weiss, University of North Carolina. Finally, the generosity of the planning departments of several of the state's cities and counties in sharing the results of local population studies is acknowledged.

THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA

Projections by County to 1980

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Foreword iii

List of Tables x

List of Figures xii

Summary 1

Chapter I: Introduction 13

Components of Population Change 13
The History of Population Growth in North Carolina 15
Recent Population Trends 19

Chapter II: The Population Projections 22

Basis of the Projections 22
Assumptions 23
Regions and Market Areas of the State 23
Analysis of the Projections 24

Page

Chapter III: Methodology and Supporting Data. 111

Methods of Forecasting Population. 111
Methods Used in This Study 112
Ratio Method 113
Two-Decade Ratio Projections 117
United States 117
South Atlantic Census Region 117
North Carolina 119
Region, Market Area, and Counties. 119
Five-Decade Ratio Projections. 124
Arithmetic and Geometric Methods 125
Development of the Best Estimates. 127
Reliability of the Projections. 129

Appendixes. 130

Table A: Projections of the Population of the United States, 1960-1980 130

Table B: Estimated Military and Related Population for Selected Counties, 1930-1980 . . 131

Table C: Estimated Resident College Enrollment for Selected Counties, 1950-1980 . . . 132

Table D: Population of North Carolina by Counties, 1950-1980, with Number and Percent Increase (Alphabetical Listing). 134

LIST OF TABLES

Table		Page
I	Population of North Carolina, the South Atlantic Region, and the United States, with Number and Percent Increase, 1950-1980.	2
II	Population of the Regions of North Carolina by Market Areas and Counties, with Number and Percent Increase, 1950-1980	
	II-A. Eastern Region.	3
	II-B. Piedmont Region	7
	II-C. Mountain Region	10
III	Population of North Carolina, the South Atlantic Census Region, and the United States, 1900-1980.	42
IV	Percent Increase in the Population of North Carolina, the South Atlantic Census Region, and the United States, by Decades, 1910-1980	43
V	Population of the Regions of North Carolina by Market Areas and Counties, 1900-1980	
	V-A. Eastern Region.	46
	V-B. Piedmont Region	66
	V-C. Mountain Region	80
VI	Percent Increase in the Population of the Regions, Market Areas, and Counties, of North Carolina by Decades, 1910-1980	
	VI-A. Eastern Region.	47
	VI-B. Piedmont Region	67
	VI-C. Mountain Region	71

Table		Page
VII	Comparison of Various Estimates of the Population of North Carolina for 1980, by Regions, Market Areas, and Counties.	90
VIII	Population of North Carolina as a Percent of the South Atlantic Census Region, and Population of the South Atlantic Region as a Percent of the United States, 1900-1980..	98
IX	Population of the Regions of North Carolina as a Percent of the Total State Population, 1900-1980.	98
X	Population of the Market Areas of North Carolina as a Percent of Their Respective Regions, 1900-1980	
	X-A. Eastern Region	101
	X-B. Piedmont and Mountain Regions	102
XI	Population of the Counties of North Carolina as a Percent of Their Respective Market Areas, 1900-1980, by Regions	
	XI-A. Eastern Region	103
	XI-B. Piedmont Region	106
	XI-C. Mountain Region	108

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure		Page
1	The Regions, Market Areas, and Counties of North Carolina.	25
2	Distribution of the Population of North Carolina, 1890	29
3	Distribution of the Population of North Carolina, 1930.	31
4	Distribution of the Population of North Carolina, 1950.	33
5	Distribution of the Population of North Carolina, Projected 1980	35
6	Percentage Distribution by Market Areas of the Projected Population Increase in North Carolina, 1950-1980.	38
7	Percentage Distribution by Counties of the Projected Population Increase in North Carolina, 1950-1980	40
8	Population of the United States, the South Atlantic Census Region, and North Carolina 1900-1980	44
9	Population of North Carolina and of Its Three Regions, 1900-1980	45
10	Population of the Market Areas in the Eastern Region and of the Total Region, 1900-1980.	55
11	Population of the Counties in the Elizabeth City Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980	56

Figure

Page

12 Population of the Counties in the Washington Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 57

13 Population of the Counties in the New Bern Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 58

14 Population of the Counties in the Wilmington Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 59

15 Population of the Counties in the Norfolk Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 60

16 Population of the Counties in the Rocky Mount-Wilson Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980 61

17 Population of the Counties in the Kinston Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 62

18 Population of the Counties in the Goldsboro Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 63

19 Population of the Counties in the Raleigh Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 64

20 Population of the Counties in the Fayetteville Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 65

21 Population of the Market Areas in the Piedmont Region and of the Total Region, 1900-1980. 73

22 Population of the Counties in the Durham Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980. 74

Figure		Page
23	Population of the Counties in the Greensboro Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980.	75
24	Population of the Counties in the Winston-Salem Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980.	76
25	Population of the Counties in the Hickory Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980.	77
26	Population of the Counties in the Charlotte Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980.	78
27	Population of the Market Areas in the Mountain Region and of the Total Region, 1900-1980.	84
28	Population of the Counties in the Bristol Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980	85
29	Population of the Counties in the Asheville Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980	86
30	Population of the Counties in the Knoxville Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980.	88
31	Population of the Counties in the Chattanooga Market Area and of the Total Market Area, 1900-1980.	89
32	Population of the South Atlantic Census Region as a Percent of the United States, and Population of North Carolina as a Percent of the South Atlantic Region, 1900-1980	99
33	Population of the Regions of North Carolina as a Percent of the Total State Population, 1900-1980	100

SUMMARY

The findings of this study are summarized in Tables I and II, which begin on the following page. Shown in the tables is the estimated population of North Carolina and its regions, market areas, and counties for 1960, 1970, and 1980, with the numerical and percentage increase expected by 1980.

Table I

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CENSUS REGION, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES,[1] WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding

Area	Actual	Estimated			Increase, 1950 to 1980	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	Number	Percent
Total North Carolina	4,061.9	4,626.8	5,260.3	6,190.0	2,128.1	52.4
Eastern Region	1,593.2	1,783.8	1,941.1	2,179.7	586.5	36.8
Piedmont Region	2,070.4	2,420.0	2,865.1	3,507.5	1,437.2	69.4
Mountain Region	398.4	423.1	454.1	502.7	104.3	26.2
Total South Atlantic Census Region	21,182	25,719	30,744	37,515	16,333	77.1
Total Continental United States	150,697	179,226	212,910	259,081	108,384	71.9

[1] Alaska Excluded

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census
United States estimated: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, Projection SeriesII.
Other estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission

Table II-A

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Eastern Region	1,593.2	1,783.8	1,941.1	2,179.7	586.5	36.8
Total Elizabeth City	51.7	53.7	56.2	60.6	8.9	17.2
Camden	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	-0.8	-15.8
Chowan	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.9	2.4	18.8
Pasquotank	24.3	26.8	29.6	33.7	9.4	38.4
Perquimans	9.6	8.9	8.3	7.7	-1.9	-19.8
Total Washington	67.2	65.4	63.7	63.2	-4.0	-6.0
Beaufort	37.1	37.4	37.6	38.4	1.3	3.4
Dare	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.7	-1.7	-31.6
Hyde	6.5	5.4	4.4	3.7	-2.8	-42.9
Tyrrell	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	-1.2	-24.7
Washington	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.5	0.3	2.4
Total New Bern	81.9	100.2	108.1	120.0	38.1	46.6
Carteret	23.1	26.9	30.6	35.9	12.8	55.7
Craven	48.8	63.4	67.8	74.3	25.5	52.2
Pamlico	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	-0.2	-1.9

Table II-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS
AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Wilmington	223.3	262.2	284.1	316.9	93.6	41.9
Bladen	29.7	31.1	33.0	35.9	6.2	20.9
Brunswick	19.2	20.6	22.3	24.9	5.7	29.4
Columbus	50.6	53.9	58.0	64.3	13.7	27.0
New Hanover	63.3	74.9	89.4	109.8	46.5	73.5
Onslow	42.0	63.1	62.7	62.7	20.7	49.1
Pender	18.4	18.6	18.7	19.3	0.9	4.8
Total Norfolk, Va.	65.6	65.9	66.6	69.1	3.5	5.3
Currituck	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.1	-2.1	-33.9
Gates	9.6	8.8	8.1	7.6	-2.0	-20.5
Hertford	21.5	22.7	24.0	26.1	4.6	21.7
Northampton	28.4	29.0	29.8	31.3	2.9	10.1
Total Rocky Mt.-Wilson	342.6	364.7	392.5	435.0	92.4	27.0
Bertie	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.8	0.4	1.4
Edgecombe	51.6	56.0	61.5	69.8	18.2	35.2
Halifax	58.4	60.7	63.8	68.7	10.3	17.7
Martin	27.9	28.9	30.1	32.0	4.1	14.5
Nash	59.9	66.5	74.6	86.5	26.6	44.4
Pitt	63.8	66.5	70.0	75.2	11.4	17.9
Wilson	54.5	59.8	66.3	76.0	21.5	39.4

Table II-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS
AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Kinston	75.0	80.0	86.2	96.1	21.1	28.2
Greene	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.5	0.5	2.6
Jones	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	-	-
Lenoir	46.0	51.1	57.4	66.6	20.6	44.9
Total Goldsboro	155.1	165.6	179.0	200.1	45.0	29.0
Duplin	41.1	42.9	45.3	49.4	8.3	20.3
Sampson	49.8	51.8	54.4	59.2	9.4	18.9
Wayne	64.3	71.0	79.3	91.5	27.2	42.4
Total Raleigh	304.8	344.9	396.5	471.5	166.7	54.7
Franklin	31.3	30.8	32.4	33.8	2.5	7.8
Harnett	47.6	53.2	58.1	66.1	18.5	38.9
Johnston	65.9	67.9	72.5	78.7	12.8	19.4
Wake	136.5	169.8	210.4	269.7	133.2	97.7
Warren	23.5	23.3	23.1	23.2	-0.3	-1.5

Table II-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS
AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Fayetteville	225.9	281.1	308.2	347.2	121.3	53.7
Cumberland	96.0	138.9	150.7	167.7	71.7	74.7
Hoke	15.8	16.8	18.0	19.8	4.0	25.7
Robeson	87.8	96.6	107.4	123.0	35.2	40.1
Scotland	26.3	28.9	32.1	36.7	10.4	39.4

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Table II-B

POPULATION OF THE PIEDMONT REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Piedmont Region	2,070.4	2,420.0	2,865.1	3,507.5	1,437.2	69.4
Total Durham	273.2	312.0	359.9	427.6	154.4	56.5
Chatham	25.4	24.2	24.9	25.5	0.1	0.4
Durham	101.6	127.8	160.5	205.5	103.9	102.2
Granville	31.8	32.7	33.8	35.6	3.8	11.9
Lee	23.5	27.6	32.9	40.2	16.7	70.9
Orange	34.4	41.2	47.0	56.1	21.7	62.9
Person	24.4	23.9	23.2	22.5	-1.9	-7.6
Vance	32.1	34.5	37.6	42.0	9.9	30.8
Total Danville	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.9	2.0	9.7
Caswell	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.9	2.0	9.7
Total Greensboro	411.0	499.7	614.7	780.7	369.7	89.9
Alamance	71.2	87.0	107.6	137.6	66.4	93.2
Guilford	191.1	250.6	330.3	447.0	255.9	134.0
Moore	33.1	36.4	40.1	45.1	12.0	36.1
Randolph	50.8	56.2	62.3	70.6	19.8	39.0
Rockingham	64.8	69.6	74.4	80.4	15.6	24.0

Table II-B (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE PIEDMONT REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS
AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Winston-Salem	358.3	405.1	463.9	547.3	189.0	52.8
Davidson	62.2	73.8	88.3	108.7	46.5	74.6
Davie	15.4	15.2	17.1	18.5	3.1	20.0
Forsyth	146.1	177.9	215.1	267.0	120.9	82.7
Stokes	21.5	19.7	18.0	17.0	-4.5	-21.0
Surry	45.6	49.1	53.4	59.6	14.0	30.7
Wilkes	45.2	46.6	48.2	50.9	5.7	12.5
Yadkin	22.1	23.0	24.0	25.7	3.6	16.1
Total Charlotte	804.4	449.3	1,134.3	1,404.0	599.6	74.5
Anson	26.8	25.1	24.0	23.6	-3.2	-11.9
Cabarrus	63.8	68.9	77.5	92.1	28.3	44.4
Cleveland	64.4	70.0	79.9	96.2	31.8	49.5
Gaston	110.8	133.9	168.0	217.5	106.7	96.2
Iredell	56.3	62.7	78.7	96.7	40.4	71.7
Lincoln	27.5	29.9	33.4	37.6	10.1	36.9
Mecklinburg	197.1	282.2	373.0	505.1	308.0	156.3
Montgomery	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.1	-0.2	-1.2
Richmond	39.6	41.7	44.4	48.1	8.5	21.5
Rowan	75.4	84.0	94.5	109.6	34.2	45.3
Rutherford	46.4	47.9	50.0	55.2	8.8	19.1
Stanly	37.1	39.8	42.9	47.3	10.2	27.5
Union	42.0	45.9	50.7	57.8	15.8	37.5

Table II-B (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE PIEDMONT REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Hickory	190.9	220.5	258.5	313.7	122.8	64.3
Alexander	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.4	-0.2	-1.1
Burke	45.5	53.5	63.7	78.6	33.1	72.7
Caldwell	43.4	49.8	58.2	70.5	27.2	62.6
Catawba	61.8	73.9	89.7	112.7	50.9	82.4
McDowell	25.7	28.7	32.3	37.6	11.9	46.2
Total Spartanburg, S. C.	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.4	-0.2	-2.0
Polk	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.4	-0.2	-2.0

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Table II-C

POPULATION OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Mountain Region	398.4	423.1	454.1	502.7	104.3	26.2
Total Bristol, Tenn.	48.4	46.8	45.2	44.2	-4.2	-8.6
Alleghany	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.5	-1.7	-20.9
Ashe	21.9	20.3	18.7	17.4	-4.5	-20.5
Watauga	18.3	19.0	19.6	20.4	2.1	11.2
Total Asheville	308.9	337.9	373.0	424.0	115.1	37.3
Avery	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.3	-1.1	-7.9
Buncombe	124.4	148.2	175.9	213.6	89.2	71.7
Haywood	37.6	41.2	45.3	51.2	13.6	36.1
Henderson	30.9	35.9	41.7	49.6	18.7	60.4
Jackson	19.3	19.9	20.6	21.5	2.2	11.6
Macon	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.9	-1.3	-7.9
Madison	20.5	18.2	16.4	15.3	-5.2	-25.5
Mitchell	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.2	-0.9	-6.2
Transylvania	15.2	16.6	18.2	20.1	4.9	32.3
Yancey	16.3	14.2	12.5	11.4	-4.9	-30.1

Table II-C (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF NOETH CAROLINA BY MARKET AREAS
AND COUNTIES, WITH NUMBER AND PERCENT INCREASE
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	Actual 1950	Estimated 1960	Estimated 1970	Estimated 1980	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Number	Increase, 1950 to 1980 Percent
Total Knoxville, Tenn.	16.8	16.1	15.6	15.3	-1.5	-9.0
Graham	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.8	0.9	13.2
Swain	9.9	8.9	8.2	7.6	-2.3	-23.4
Total Chattanooga, Tenn.	24.3	22.2	20.3	19.1	-5.2	-21.4
Cherokee	18.3	16.7	15.2	14.3	-4.0	-21.8
Clay	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.8	-1.2	-20.1

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

CHAPTER I . . . . . INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains several sections which, taken together, constitute the background of the study here reported. In the first section, the components of population change and underlying factors influencing such change are discussed. The history of population growth in North Carolina is reviewed in the second section, and in the third, recent population trends are discussed.

THE COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE

Population change is necessarily made up of three components: births, deaths, and migration. For the nation as a whole, natural increase (the excess of births over deaths) forms by far the most important element of population change. For areas within the nation, however, migration plays an important role as well. Thus, in the present study of North Carolina's population, we are concerned with all three of the components of population change.

The forces which affect changes in these components, and hence in population trends, are many and complex. Current knowledge about the way in which they operate to produce population change is far from perfect. No less an authority than the United States Bureau of the Census has recently said that "only very general impressions are now available as to just how the components of population change respond to changes in economic conditions."[1] Equal

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, p. 1, November 10, 1958.

uncertainty exists about the response to changes in social, technological, and other areas. Yet, it is by studying the ways in which these forces have influenced population change in the past and by attempting to foresee their influence in the future that population forecasts are made.

The task is not an easy one. In the past, trends in birth rates and in migration, reflecting changing social and religious values, changing technology in production and transportation, and prosperity or the lack of it, have fluctuated considerably. Moreover, they have varied widely from community to community, from state to state, and from region to region. Only death rates have exhibited a consistent trend over time, and even these have shown considerable variation from place to place. In the discussion of the history of population growth in North Carolina which follows, the results of these variations can be seen.

Despite the variations, however, some consistent trends in population growth and distribution can be discerned. Probably the oldest of such trends, and one which is often taken for granted, is that of growth itself. The population of the United States, and that of North Carolina as well, has increased in every decade since the first census was taken in 1790. There is every reason to believe that this growth will continue. Another trend of long duration has been the tendency over the years for the economic and other factors influencing rates of growth among various areas of the country to become more uniform, and hence, for the differences in the rates of growth to diminish. This tendency is especially important in considering the population outlook for states like North Carolina, in which rates of natural increase have traditionally been considerably higher than those of the nation as a whole.

Probably the most striking of population trends, however, and certainly one of the most important, has been the shift in this country from a population overwhelm-

ingly rural and agricultural to one predominantly urban and industrial. The process of urbanization has been most rapid in times of prosperity; it has been slowest when economic expansion has been slow. But, in good times and bad, the shift has progressed. In the nation as a whole, the transformation began well over a century ago; in the South in general, and in North Carolina in particular, it began somewhat later and has progressed somewhat more slowly. Even so, the trend has strongly influenced population developments in this state in the past, and can be expected to continue to do so in the future.

THE HISTORY OF POPULATION GROWTH IN NORTH CAROLINA

Population change has meant population growth throughout the history of North Carolina. In 1790, the year of the first official United States Census, the state's population was 393,751, a figure considerably less than the estimated current population of two of its counties, Mecklenburg and Guilford. By 1950, North Carolina's population had reached 4,061,929, more than ten times the original figure. More than half of the total growth has occurred since 1900.

Rates of growth in the present century, which have averaged 16.6% per decade, were highest in the early decades. Both the greatest percentage increase, 23.9%, and the greatest numerical increase, 611,153, occurred in the 1920's, a decade in which prosperity was high everywhere and industrial expansion in North Carolina particularly rapid. Percentage increases since the 1920's have been considerably lower: 12.7% in the 1930's, and 13.7% in the 1940's. In terms of absolute numbers, however, the increase of 490,306 which occurred between 1940 and 1950 was second only to the gain of the 1920's.

The population growth which has characterized North Carolina's history has been due for the most part to natural increase. Were births and deaths the only components of population change, past growth in the state would have considerably exceeded the

average 16.6% per decade which was noted above; but out-migration reduced the amount of net growth to some extent in every decade of this century except that of the 1920's. Despite some outward flow, however, North Carolina's rate of growth exceeded that of the nation in every decade of the century until the 1940's. In that decade and in the present one, because of increased migration from the state and because of relatively higher birth rates elsewhere in the nation, the relative positions have been reversed.

Migration has had an important effect on the distribution of the state's population among its various areas as well as on the total growth. As has been the case throughout the country, birth rates in the rural areas of North Carolina have, in the past, far exceeded those in the urbanized areas of the state; yet, primarily because of heavy and continuing rural-to-urban migration, the urbanized areas have consistently maintained much higher rates of population growth than have the rural areas.

The pattern of urban growth in North Carolina has been somewhat unusual in that the tendency has been toward the development of a number of medium-sized cities, rather than of a few very large ones, as has been the case in many states. Many of these cities and much of the state's industry, however, are concentrated in the Piedmont Region of the state. The result has been that, while each of the three regions of the state has shared in its past growth, the Piedmont Region has gained population at a faster rate than the Eastern and Mountain Regions. Both numerically and as a percentage increase, the Piedmont's gain has exceeded that of the other two regions in every decade since 1900 (Tables IV and VI, presented in the following chapter, show the percentage increases in the population of the state and of its subdivisions in each decade since 1900). In the early part of the century and again in the 1940's, the Eastern Region was second in rate of

growth. Its rate was exceeded by that of the Mountain Region, however, in the two decades from 1920 to 1940.

The comparison of rates of growth which have prevailed among counties in the state can be somewhat misleading. In areas as large as regions, changes in population are not greatly influenced in percentage by single events. Such is not the case for counties, where the population base to which changes are related may be relatively small. Thus, the three counties having the highest percentage increases between 1940 and 1950--Onslow, Cumberland, and Craven--achieved that rank primarily because of the tremendous wartime expansion of military bases located in them, and not because of normal growth factors which could properly be regarded as trends. In general, however, rates of growth among counties have reflected the degree of urbanization of each, with the highly urbanized counties accounting for a large proportion of the total growth in the state. Between 1940 and 1950, 33.9% of the total increase in the state occurred in the six counties which were classified by the Census in 1950 as Standard Metropolitan Areas,[1] and an additional 46.7% occurred in the twenty-three other counties which contained cities whose 1950 population exceeded 10,000. It is hardly necessary to say that the great majority of this growth occurred in the areas immediately surrounding the cities involved.

Despite this strong evidence of urbanization, however, North Carolina remained in 1950 a state predominantly rural in character. In that year, 66% of the state's population was classified by the Census as rural, compared with 51% in the South[2] and 36% in the nation as a whole. Evidently,

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[1] Buncombe, Durham, Forsyth, Guilford, Mecklenburg, and Wake. The primary requisite for the designation of a county as a Standard Metropolitan Area is that it contain a city with a population of 50,000 or more.

[2] The South, comprised of seventeen states reaching from Texas to Delaware, is one of the four major regions recognized by the Bureau of the Census.

the process of urbanization has proceeded more slowly in North Carolina than in many other states.

One of the reasons for this fact, no doubt, is that the tendency throughout the state toward the development of many medium-sized cities rather than a few very large ones has made it possible for many families to live on small rural acreages (and thus, to be classified by the Census as rural population) while working in nearby cities. The fact that the state was one of the first to develop an excellent primary and secondary road system has made such rural living not only possible but practical, and is probably one of the reasons that North Carolina has been a leader in the nation-wide trend toward the use of small farms for primarily residential purposes.

In addition, at least a partial explanation for the continuing rural character of the state would seem to lie in the patterns of agricultural and industrial development which have prevailed in the state.

On the one hand, the dominance of tobacco as the major agricultural crop in North Carolina has meant that the trend toward mechanization and large-scale farming operations, which tend to push the labor force off the farm and into the cities, has been felt less here than elsewhere.[1] On the other hand, neither the character nor the extent of the industrial development which has occurred in the state has resulted in a strong pull tending to draw the labor force to the cities. Early industrialization in the state occurred mainly in the 1920's and was concentrated primarily in the textile industry, which depends heavily on a female working force. Because of this fact and because the textile mills tended to be widely dispersed throughout certain rural areas of the state, it was possible for the men of rural fami-

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[1] For an excellent discussion of these factors, see N. C. State College Bulletin No. 407, What's Happening to North Carolina Farms and Farmers, by C. Horace Hamilton and Herbert Aurbach, Raleigh, August 1958.

lies to continue to farm while the women drove to work in the nearby textile mills. Here, too, the early development in the state of an excellent system of highways made such an arrangement practical. In more recent years, it appears that off-farm job opportunities, particularly for a significant segment of the state's farm population in 1950, have simply been too few relative to the available labor supply to encourage rapid off-farm migration.

Thus, while the absolute decline of farm population in the South and in the nation began in 1920 and has proceeded steadily since that time (with the exception of the depression years of the early 1930's), the decline in North Carolina's farm population did not begin at all until 1940. Furthermore, unlike the situation in the South and the nation, the decline was reversed between 1945 and 1950, with the result that North Carolina had more people living on farms in 1950 than any other state. Even so, the rates of growth in most of the predominantly rural areas of the state declined sharply between 1940 and 1950, and twenty-two counties, twenty of them with no urban population at all, lost population in that decade. The data of the 1954 Census of Agriculture, moreover, indicate that the decline in farm population was forcefully resumed between 1950 and 1954. Particularly in view of recent increases in the rate of industrialization in the state, further declines seem likely.

RECENT POPULATION TRENDS

In recent years, important new trends in population growth and distribution have become evident. Most of them had their beginnings in the rapid changes in economic and sociological conditions which accompanied the war years. They were therefore evident to some extent in the census data of 1950. Even in the years since 1950, however, the trends have continued at what seems to many to be an astonishing pace.

Probably the most striking of these

trends has been the enormous increase in birth rates. Prior to World War II, a long-term decline in birth rates had convinced most demographers that the population of the United States would stabilize about 1960, and that the tendency thereafter would be toward a slight decline. That this line of thinking was completely overthrown by the great increase in birth rates during and since World War II is now well known. The increase was universal throughout the country. Combined with steadily declining mortality rates, it produced a gain of nineteen million in the population of the United States between 1940 and 1950, and an estimated gain of twenty-four million so far in the present decade.[1] The reversal in the previous decline of birth rates, however, had a significance exceeding that of mere numbers; for the reversal was greatest where the previous declines had been relatively most severe: namely, in urban areas and among families in the upper and middle income brackets.[2] Thus, the higher rates of growth which urban areas have traditionally maintained over rural areas due to migration were reinforced by the shifting pattern of birth rate differences.

Coupled with the tremendous increase in the rate of the nations's population growth was an equally momentous increase in the mobility of the population. Internal migration rates rose almost without interruption during the decade of the 1940's. By 1950, migration rates had reached a level unprecedented in the history of this country, and evidence indicates that the level has been maintained with remarkable stability throughout the 1950's.[3] As had been the case in previous decades,

[1] U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 202, June 11, 1959.

[2] Ibid., Series P-20, No. 88, p. 1, November 17, 1958.

[3] Ibid., Series P-20, No. 85, p. 1, November 13, 1958.

most of the movement has been from rural areas and small towns to larger urban areas, particularily to the surburban rings of these areas. According to the Bureau of the Census, four-fifths of the total population increase which occurred between 1940 and 1950 took place in the nation's 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas.

Changes have occurred since the war, too, in factors affecting the pattern of population shifts as well as the rates at which these shits are progressing. One of these has been the tendency toward a wider dispersion of industry throughout the country than was formerly the case. Another factor, and a very important one, has been the acceleration of super-highway construction. In particular, the development of the Interstate Highway System, which will make it possible to move goods and people virtually non-stop from one side of the nation to the other, can be expected to have a tremendous impact on the distribution of population.

Needless to say, the changes in population growth and distribution which have resulted from these recent population trends vary among communities, states, and even broad regions. Even so, the effects of the trends have been felt and will continue to be felt in some degree in every area of the country. It is in the light of these widespread trends, as well as of the history of growth in North Carolina itself, that the projections presented in this report have been prepared.

BASIS OF THE PROJECTIONS

Several methods of projecting population were used in this study. All of them are discussed in detail in Chapter III. For the most part, however, the projections adopted as the best estimates were those developed by the ratio method.

In this method, a projection for a large area is taken as a starting point and estimates for each of the component parts of the area are developed by apportioning the total expected growth among them, based on a correlation of the population component part with the total population of the large area. The process is repeated for successively smaller subdivisions until estimates are obtained for the smallest units involved. Thus, the ratio method makes use of two facts: 1) that the growth of a particular area is closely related to growth in larger areas of which it is a part and to which it has physical, social, and economic ties, and 2) that more reliable estimates can usually be made for large areas than can be made for smaller ones. In the present study, the most recent United States projections made by the Bureau of the Census were taken as the starting point. and, on the basis of these projections, estimates were developed in turn for the South Atlantic Census Region,[1] North Carolina, the regions of North Carolina, the market areas of each region, and, finally, the counties of each market area.

[1] Included in the South Atlantic Census Region, in addition to North Carolina, are: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia.

In general, it was felt that the estimates yielded by this method were consistent with each other and with present and discernable future trends in the economic and social character of each area. Individual adjustments were made in the estimates for particular areas, however, wherever consideration of available current data and future growth influences justified them. These adjustments, also, are discussed in detail in Chapter III.

The Assumptions

Certain basic assumptions underlie the projections. Stated briefly, the assumptions are that: 1) no major war, epidemic, or other catastrophe will take place during the projection period, 2) the period will be characterized by a high level of economic activity, and 3) relatively high birth and migration rates, comparable with those of the present and the recent past, will be maintained throughout the period. These conditions have prevailed since 1945; it seems reasonable to assume their continuation.

Regions and Market Areas of the State

In order to facilitate the use of the ratio method, as well as to facilitate various uses of the projections themselves, the estimates presented here have been made in terms of three classes of subdivisions of the state: regions, market areas, and counties. Three regions--Eastern, Piedmont, and Mountain--are designated. Contained within each region are a number of market areas, and within each market area, a number of counties. Since many references to these subdivisions are made in the discussions which follow, and since most of the tabular and graphic presentations are in terms of them, it is important that the reader familiarize himself with the map showing their boundaries (Figure 1, Page 25).

While the regional dividing lines adopted for this study differ somewhat from those often seen, the general concept of the three regions--Eastern, Piedmont, and

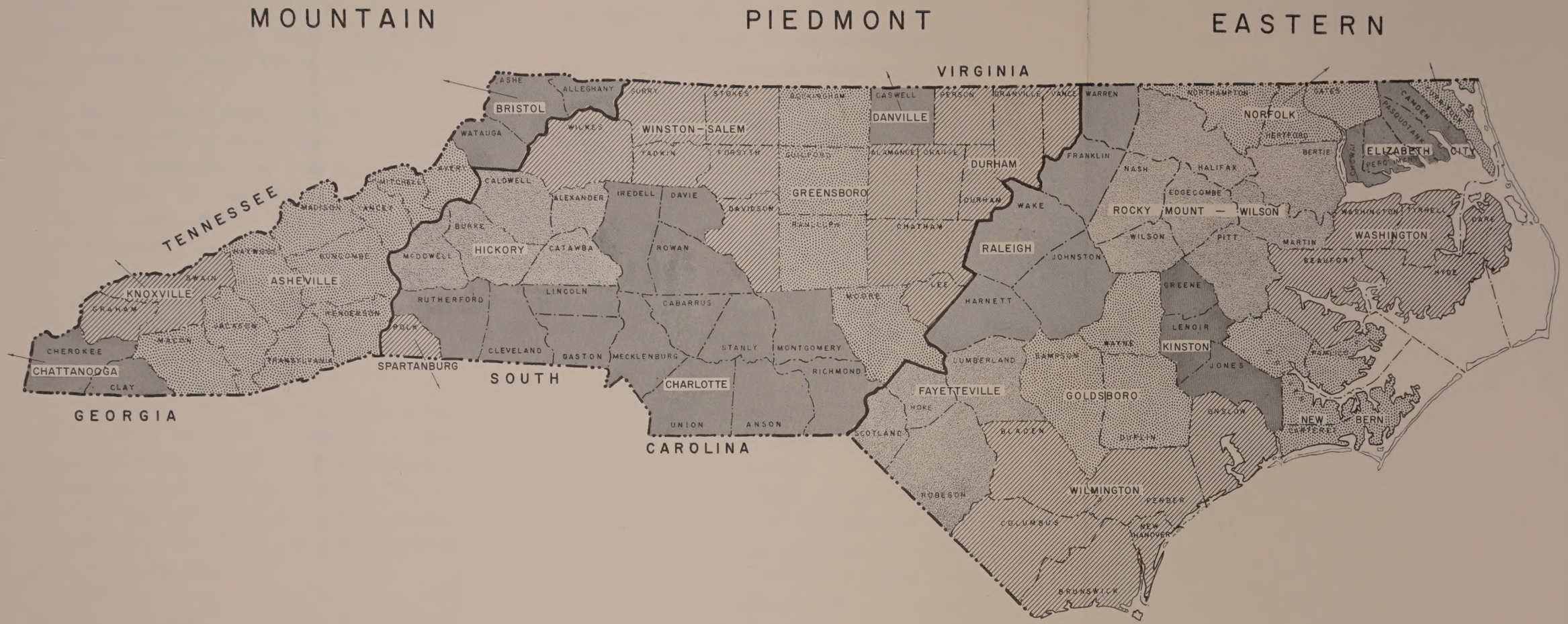
Mountain--is a familiar one and the physical, economic, and social characteristics which differentiate the three are well known. The market areas, no doubt, are less familiar. Each market area contains several counties, varying in number and organized around a central city located in the area.[1] It should be noted that most, but not all, of the central cities are in North Carolina; and many of the market areas contain counties not in North Carolina even though the central city is in this state. In all cases, however, only those portions of each market area actually contained within North Carolina were explicitly considered in this study and all data refer only to such portions.

[1] The market areas conform, for the most part, with those delineated by the Curtis Publishing Company on the basis of retail sales. Changes which were made in adapting the areas for use in this study are discussed in Chapter III.

ANALYSIS OF THE PROJECTIONS

While some maps and graphs illustrative of specific points are interspersed throughout the discussion in this section, most of the tabular and graphic presentations included in this report have been placed at the end of the section.

The tables and graphs are grouped to facilitate the making of comparisons among them. In the first group, beginning on Page 42, Table III shows the actual and the projected population of North Carolina, the three regions of the state, the South Atlantic Census Region, and the United States in each census year from 1900 to 1980. On the facing page, Table IV presents the actual and projected percentage increase in the population of these areas in each decade of the same period; and on Pages 44 and 45, the actual and projected population of the areas is depicted graphically (Figures 8 and 9). These graphs are on a semi-logarithmic scale. On such a scale, a constant rate of increase or decrease appears as a straight line, whereas an increasing or a


MOUNTAIN
PIEDMONT
EASTERN
VIRGINIA
TENNESSEE
GEORGIA
SOUTH CAROLINA
ASHE
ALLEGHANY
WATAUGA
WILKES
SURRY
STOKES
YADKIN
FORSYTH
GUILFORD
RANDOLPH
DAVIDSON
DAVIE
IREDELL
ALEXANDER
CALDWELL
WATAUGA
AVERY
MITCHELL
MADISON
YANCEY
BURKE
MCDOWELL
POLK
RUTHERFORD
HAYWOOD
BUNCOMBE
HENDERSON
TRANSYLVANIA
HAYWOOD
SWAIN
JACKSON
GRAHAM
CHEROKEE
MACON
CLAY
KNOXVILLE
CHATTANOOGA
ASHEVILLE
SPARTANBURG
BRISTOL
WINSTON-SALEM
GREENSBORO
HICKORY
CATAWBA
ROWAN
CABARRUS
LINCOLN
GASTON
CLEVELAND
MECKLENBURG
UNION
ANSON
STANLY
MONTGOMERY
RICHMOND
CHARLOTTE
DANVILLE
CASWELL
PERSON
GRANVILLE
VANCE
WARREN
ALAMANCE
ORANGE
CHATHAM
DURHAM
WAKE
LEE
HARNETT
MOORE
RALEIGH
DURHAM
FRANKLIN
JOHNSTON
NASH
HALIFAX
EDGECOMBE
WILSON
PITT
GREENE
LENOIR
WAYNE
KINSTON
JONES
ROCKY MOUNT — WILSON
LUMBERLAND
SAMPSON
BLADEN
ROBESON
SCOTLAND
HOKE
FAYETTEVILLE
GOLDSBORO
DUPLIN
ONSLOW
NEW HANOVER
PENDER
WILMINGTON
COLUMBUS
BRUNSWICK
NORTHAMPTON
HERTFORD
GATES
BERTIE
CHOWAN
PERQUIMANS
PASQUOTANK
CAMDEN
CURRITUCK
NORFOLK
ELIZABETH CITY
WASHINGTON
TYRRELL
DARE
MARTIN
BEAUFORT
HYDE
PAMLICO
CRAVEN
NEW BERN

decreasing rate appears as an upward- or downward-curving line; hence, rates of growth among the areas may be visually compared.

In the second group, Table V-A, beginning on Page 46, presents the actual and projected population of the market areas and counties of the Eastern Region from 1900 to 1980. Table VI-A, beginning on Page 50, shows the percentage increase in the population in each decade of the period. The population data for the market areas are shown graphically in Figure 10 (Page 55); and for the counties, grouped by market areas, in Figures 11-20.

Comparable data for the market areas and counties of the Piedmont Region are presented in Tables V-B and VI-B, beginning on Page 66, and in Figures 21-26. Tables V-C and VI-C and Figures 27-31 present the data for the market areas and counties of the Mountain Region.

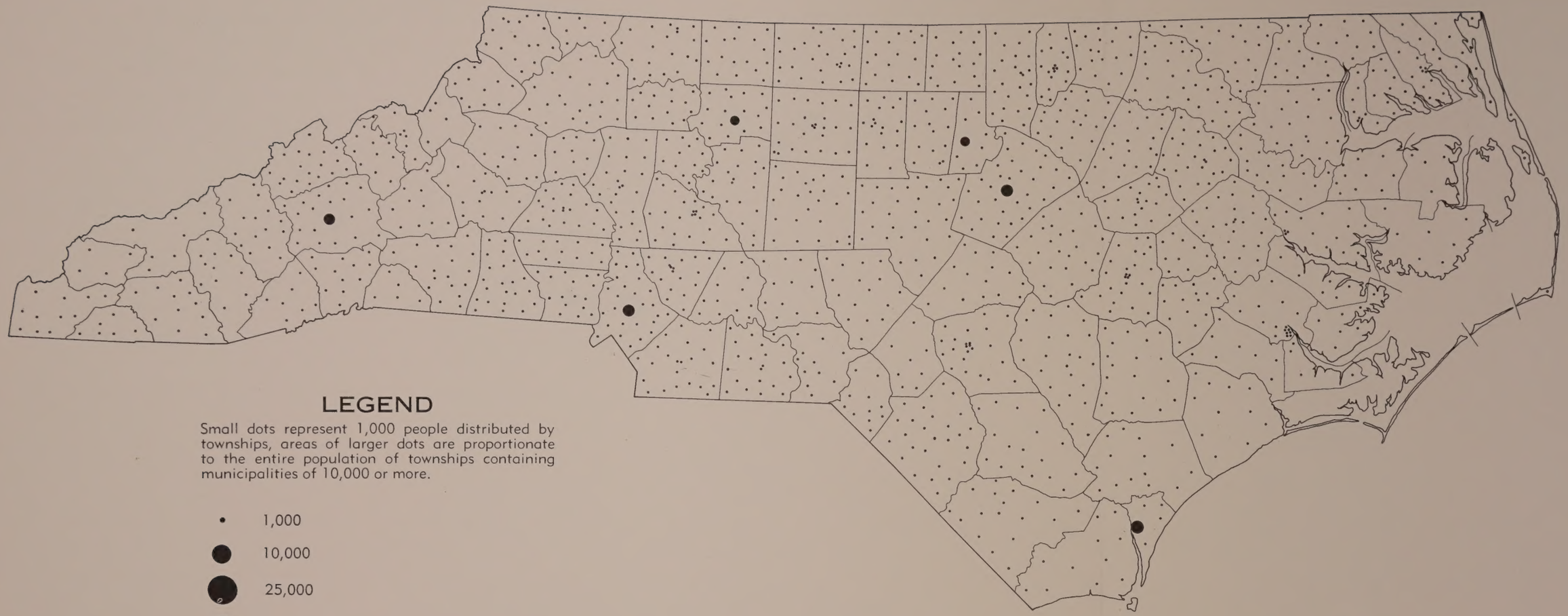
While references to Tables VII-XI and to Figures 32 and 33 are confined primarily to Chapter III, these, also, have been placed at the end of this section so that they might be compared easily with other tables and graphs. Table VII presents a comparison of various sets of estimates which were developed for the state and its subdivisions in the course of this study. Table VIII shows the past and projected ratios of the South Atlantic Census Region population to that of the United States; Table IX shows the ratios of the population of the regions of North Carolina to the total state population. The relationships described in these tables are depicted graphically in Figures 32 and 33. Finally, Tables X and XI present the ratios of each market area to its region and of each county to its market area.

According to the projections, the state's population is expected to reach 6,190,000 by 1980: an increase of 2,128,000, or more than 50%, over the 1950 population (Table III). The average expected increase per decade, 15.1%, is somewhat higher than

the increase of 13.7% which occurred between 1940 and 1950 (Table IV). On the other hand, it is lower than the average percentage increase expected in the South Atlantic Census Region (21.0%) and in the United States as a whole (19.8%), reflecting the fact that birth rates outside the state are expected to be higher relative to those in the state than has been the case in past years, and that considerable out-migration is expected. It should be noted, however, that the numerical increase which is expected in the thirty-year period is very nearly as great as that which occurred in the fifty-year period preceding 1950 (2,128,000 compared with 2,168,000).

In general, it can be said that the trends reflected in the projected distribution of the state's population are comparable with those which have been observed in past periods of strong economic activity. The continuation of the strong trend toward urbanization, as reflected in the relatively high rates of growth projected for the highly urbanized areas of the state, is most striking. Both the tremendous increase in the total population of the state, past and projected, and the increasingly urban character of the population are clearly evident in the series of population distribution maps (Figures 2-5) shown on Pages 29-35.

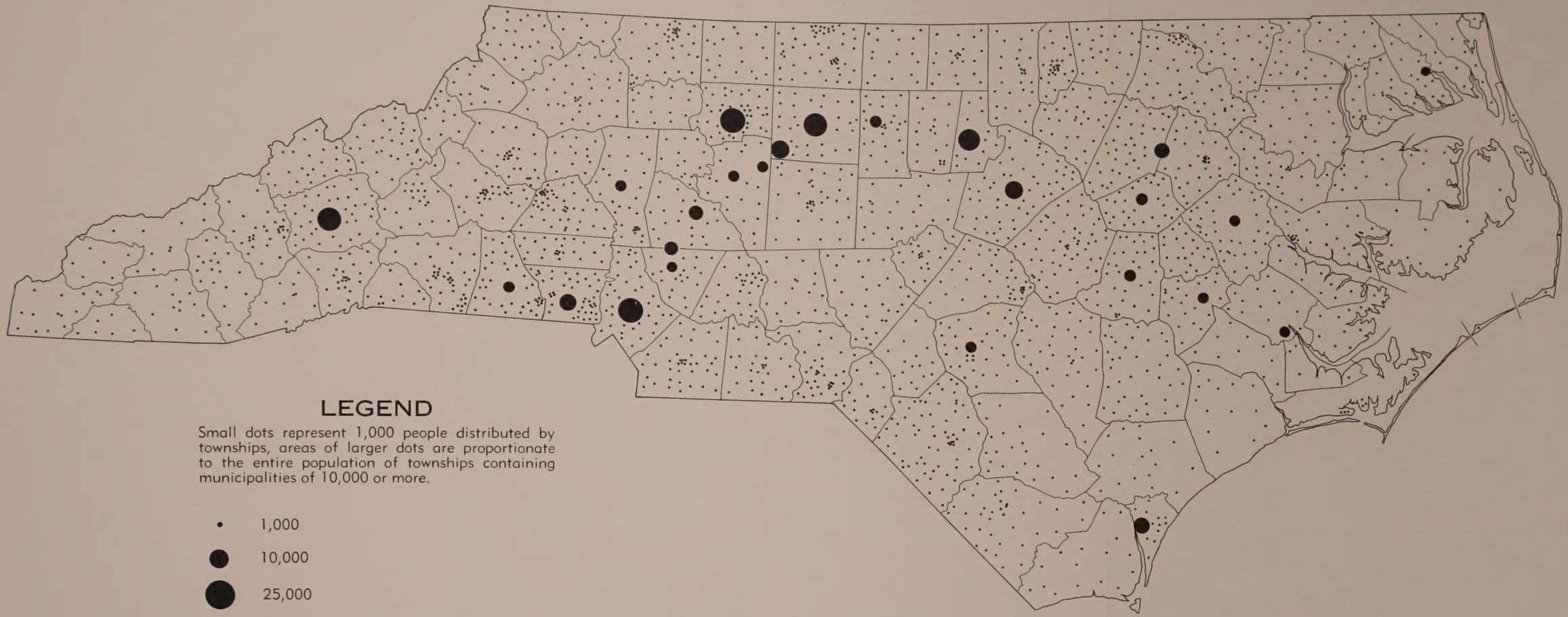
All three regions of the state are expected to share in the projected growth, as has been the case in the past. The Piedmont, which has been the leader in past growth, is expected to maintain that position; it is estimated that the region will contain 3,507,500 persons by 1980, an increase of 1,437,200 or 69.4% over its 1950 population. An additional 586,500 persons, representing an increase of 36.8%, are expected in the Eastern Region; and an additional 104,300, for a gain of 26.2%, in the Mountain Region. The expected increase in the Piedmont Region represents 67.5% of the total state increase; that in the Eastern Region, 27.6% of the total; and in the



LEGEND

Small dots represent 1,000 people distributed by townships, areas of larger dots are proportionate to the entire population of townships containing municipalities of 10,000 or more.

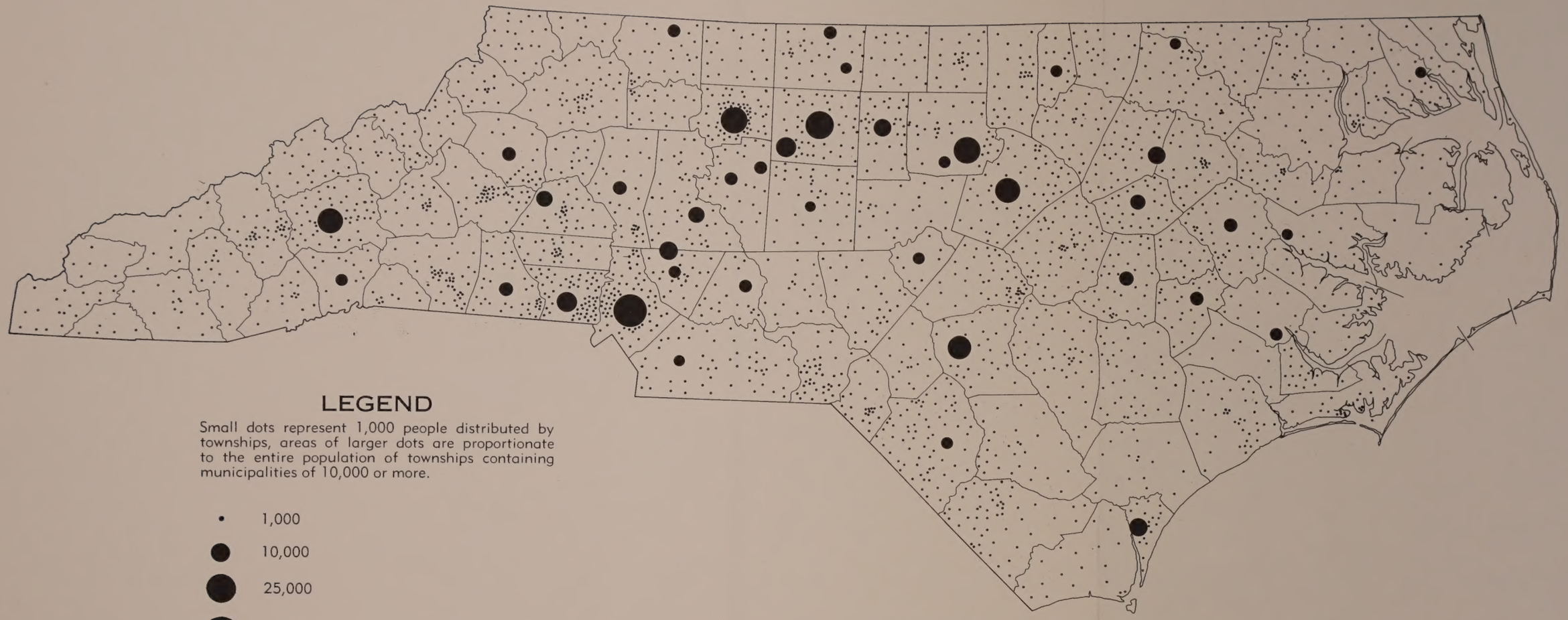
- 1,000
- 10,000
- 25,000
- 50,000



LEGEND

Small dots represent 1,000 people distributed by townships, areas of larger dots are proportionate to the entire population of townships containing municipalities of 10,000 or more.

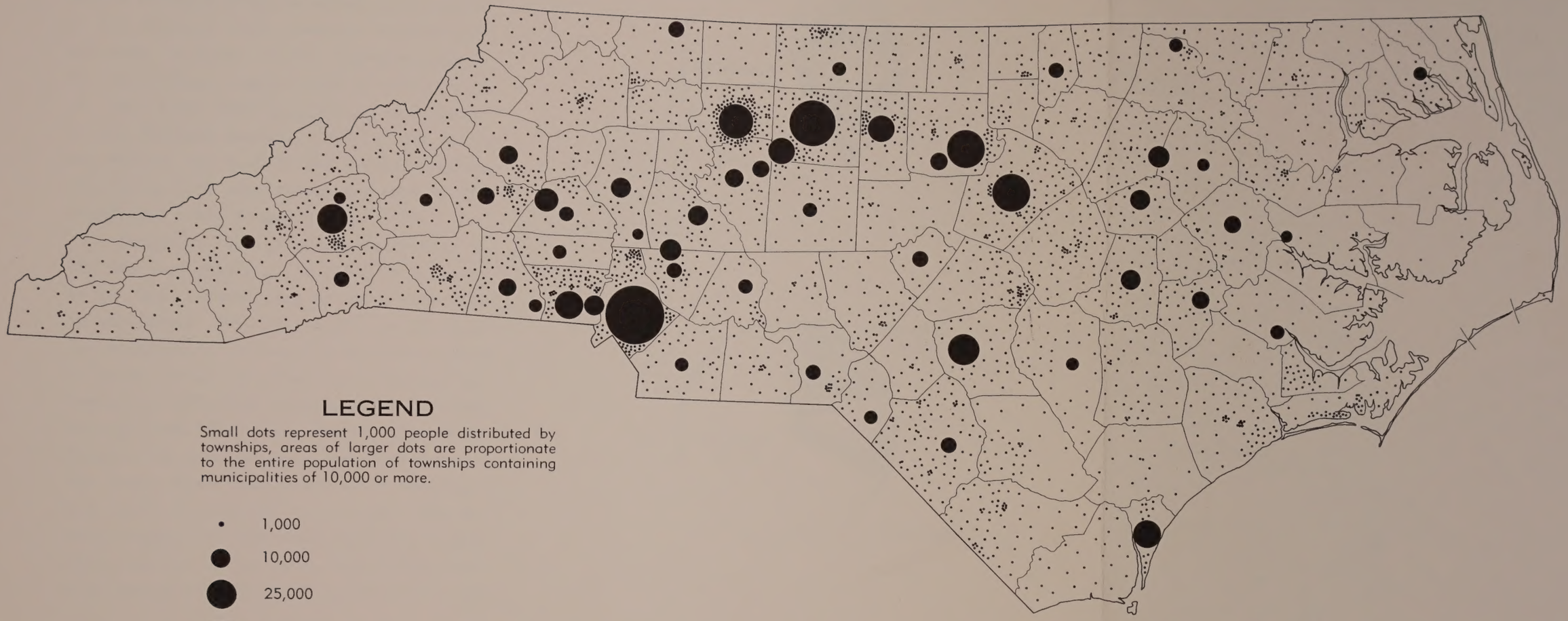
- 1,000
- 10,000
- 25,000
- 50,000



LEGEND

Small dots represent 1,000 people distributed by townships, areas of larger dots are proportionate to the entire population of townships containing municipalities of 10,000 or more.

- 1,000
- 10,000
- 25,000
- 50,000



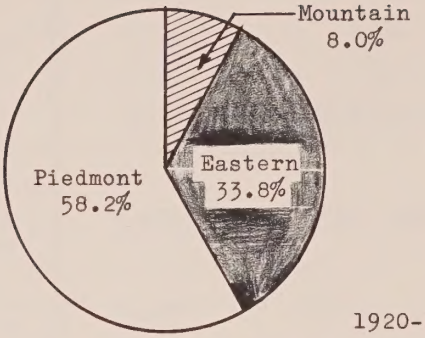
LEGEND

Small dots represent 1,000 people distributed by townships, areas of larger dots are proportionate to the entire population of townships containing municipalities of 10,000 or more.

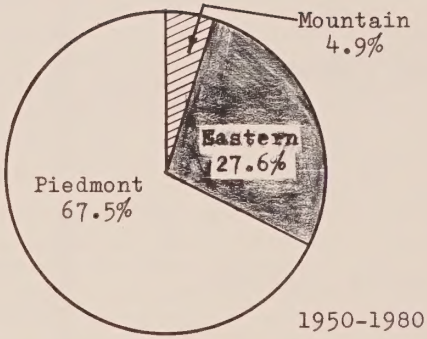
- 1,000
- 10,000
- 25,000
- 50,000

Mountain Region, 4.9%. A graphic comparison of this regional distribution of the projected increase with the actual distribution of the increase which occurred between 1920 and 1950 is shown in the opposite column. The projections imply that in 1980, 56.7% of the total state population will reside in the Piedmont Region, 35.2% in the Eastern Region, and 8.1% in the Mountain Region, whereas in 1950 the percentages were 51.0%, 39.2%, and 9.8%, respectively.

Among the market areas, Charlotte, by far the most populous in 1950, is expected to be the largest also in 1980, receiving an additional 599,600 persons, or 28.2% of the total state increase. Other market areas in which large increases are expected are Greensboro (369,700), Winston-Salem (189,000), Raleigh (166,700), and Durham (154,400). Figure 6 on Page 38 shows the percentage of the total state population which each market area is expected to receive. The expected rates of increase among the market areas, on the other hand, reflect the relative degree of urbanization characteristic



1920-1950

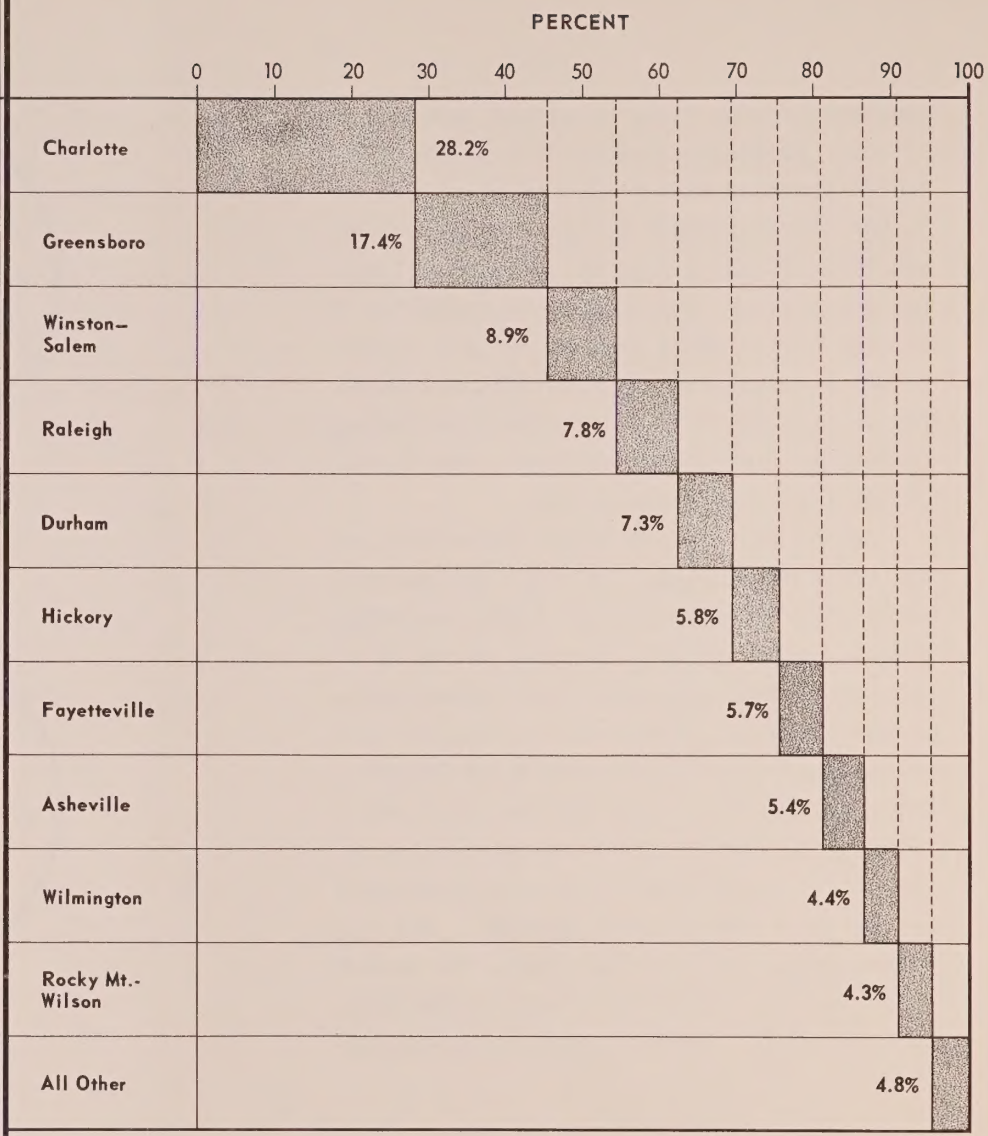


1950-1980

FIGURE 6

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY MARKET AREAS OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE IN NORTH CAROLINA

ESTIMATED 1950–1980



Source: Tables III & V

of each, the largest percentage increase (89.9%) being expected in the most highly urbanized market area, Greensboro. Other market areas in which relatively high growth rates are expected are Charlotte (74.5%), Hickory (64.3%), Durham (56.5%), Raleigh (54.7%), and Fayetteville (53.7%).[1]

Among the counties, Mecklenburg is expected to have the greatest increase, both numerically and in percentage, reaching a population of 505,100 by 1980. As in the case of the market areas, growth rates among the counties are expected to be highest for those counties which contain substantial urban areas.[2] An overwhelming 79.5% of the total projected state growth is expected to occur in the twenty-nine counties which contain cities whose 1950 population was 10,000 or more. Figure 7 depicts the way in which selected ones of these counties are expected to share in the total growth.

It will be noted that not all of the counties are expected to share in the state's population growth. Twenty-five counties, most of them on the periphery of

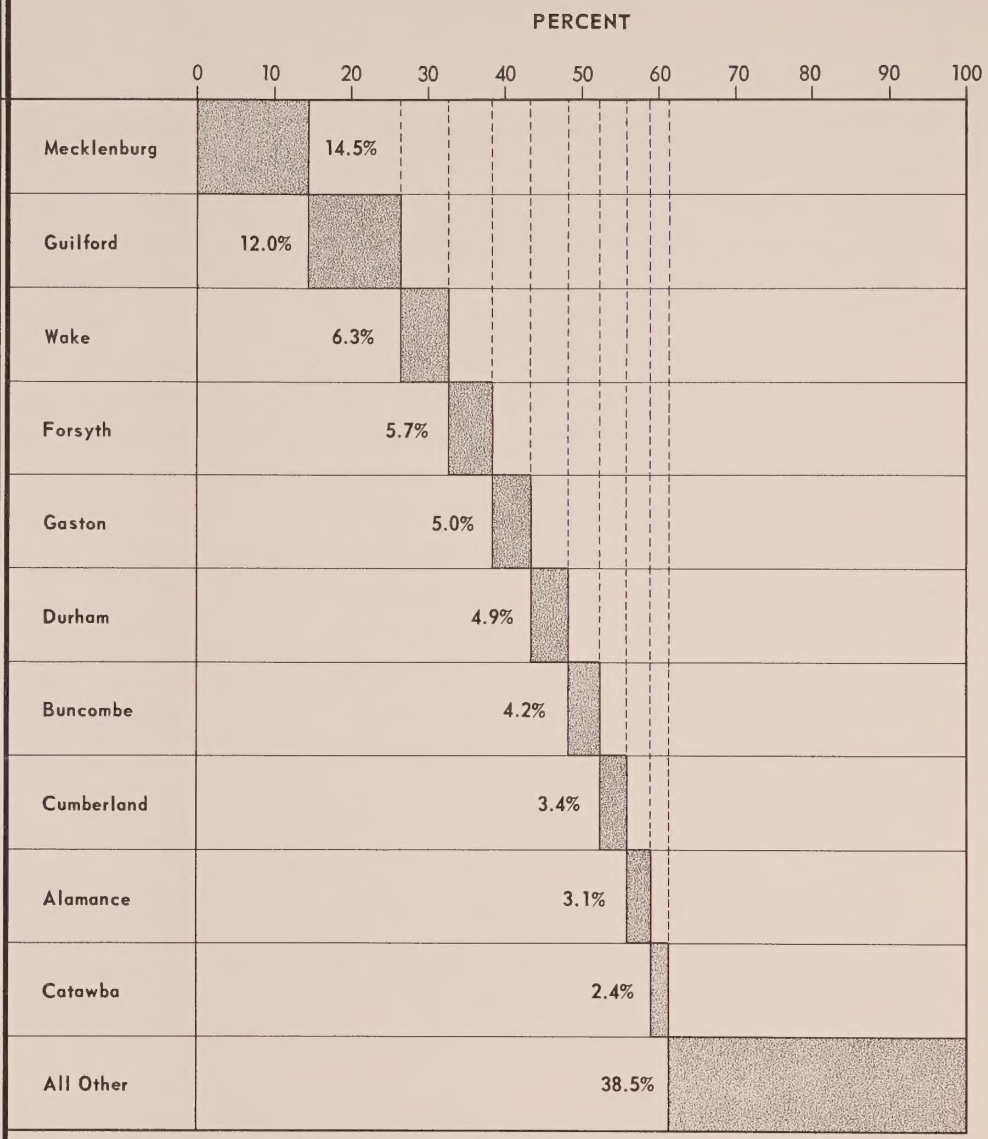
[1] It should be noted that about 27% of the expected increase in the Fayetteville Market Area is attributable to increases in the military and military-related population of the area.

[2] It is important to note in this connection that the effects of the Research Triangle development on population growth in the state and in the three counties directly involved in the Triangle--Durham, Orange, and Wake--have been specifically omitted from consideration in this study. It is obvious that very substantial population increases may accrue to the three counties as a direct result of Triangle development. Because of the extremely speculative nature of any present estimates of either the speed or the intensity of development in the Triangle, however, it was deemed advisable to present here estimates which exclude its possible effects. Needless to say, adjustments in the estimates should be made as information on which to base them becomes available.

FIGURE 7

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY COUNTIES OF THE PROJECTED POPULATION INCREASE IN NORTH CAROLINA

ESTIMATED 1950–1980



Source: Table V

the state, and many of them in the extreme eastern and western portions, are projected as declining in population by 1980. Of these 25, sixteen actually did decline between 1940 and 1950. Six other counties which showed a decline between 1940 and 1950 are projected here as having moderate increases in population by 1980.

An important point must be made in this connection. It should not be inferred that counties for which only moderate population growth or even some decline is projucted are not expected to participate in the industrial expansion and economic progress of the state. On the contrary, at least moderate expansion of non-farm employment opportunities is expected in most areas. It most be remembered, however, that trends toward large-scale farming agricultural production by 1975.[1] In the predominantly rural areas where these changes will be felt most strongly, some of the expansion in non-agricultural employment will probably be absorbed by persons thus freed from the farm labor force. Progress in these areas, therefore, seems likely to take the form, not of a rapidly increasing population, but of increasing per-capita wealth and of a higher standard of living than has prevailed in the past.

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[1] "How Many of Our Farm Families Are Leaving the Farm?", Research and Farming, Vol. 14, Nos. 1 and 2, Summer and Autumn, 1955.

Table III

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CENSUS REGION, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980[1]

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total North Carolina	1,893.8	2,206.3	2,559.1	3,170.3	3,571.6	4,061.9	4,626.8	5,260.3	6,190.0
Eastern Region	816.2	951.7	1,084.6	1,265.6	1,399.5	1,593.2	1,783.8	1,941.1	2,179.7
Piedmont Region	855.2	1,012.1	1,196.3	1,571.3	1,792.8	2,070.4	2,420.0	2,865.1	3,507.5
Mountain Region	222.4	242.5	278.1	333.3	379.3	398.4	423.1	454.1	502.7
Total South Atlantic Region	10,443	12,195	13,990	15,794	17,823	21,182	25,719	30,744	37,515
Total United States	75,995	91,972	105,711	122,775	131,669	150,697	179,226	212,910	259,081

[1]Alaska excluded.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
United States Estimated: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, November 10, 1958, Projection Series II.

Other Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

Table IV

PERCENT INCEASE IN THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CENSUS REGION, AND THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES[1], BY DECADES ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Area	Percent Increase Over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total North Carolina	16.5	16.0	23.9	12.7	13.7	13.9	13.7	17.7
Eastern Region	16.6	14.0	16.7	13.8	10.6	12.0	8.8	12.3
Piedmont Region	18.4	18.2	31.3	14.1	15.5	16.9	18.4	22.4
Mountain Region	9.0	14.7	19.8	13.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	10.7
Total South Atlantic Region	16.8	14.7	12.9	12.8	18.8	21.4	19.5	22.0
Total United States	21.0	14.9	16.1	7.2	14.5	18.9	18.8	21.7

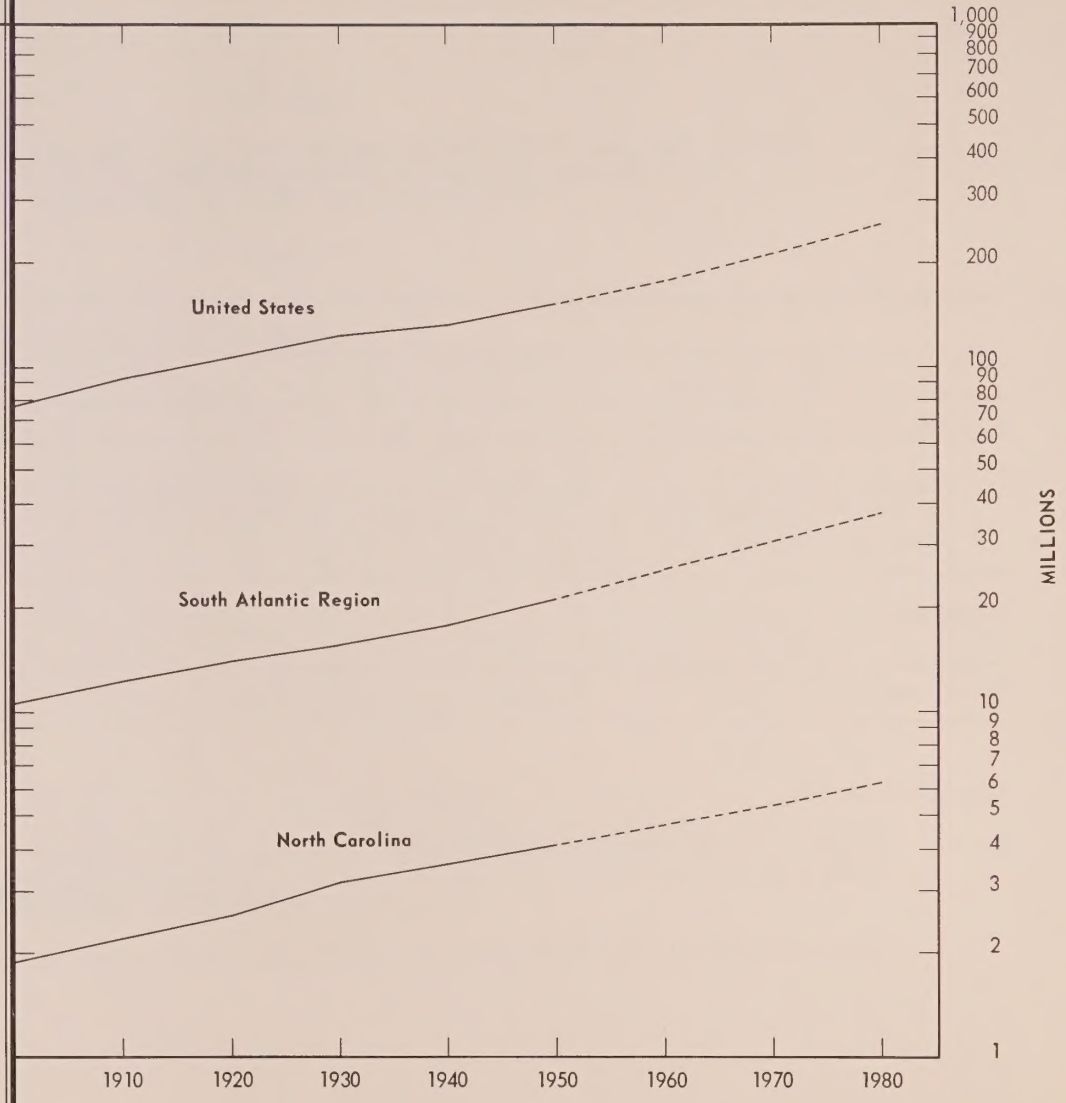
[1]Alaska Excluded.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
United States Estimated: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, November 10, 1958, Projection Series II.

Other Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

FIGURE 8

POPULATION OF THE CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES, THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CENSUS REGION, AND NORTH CAROLINA

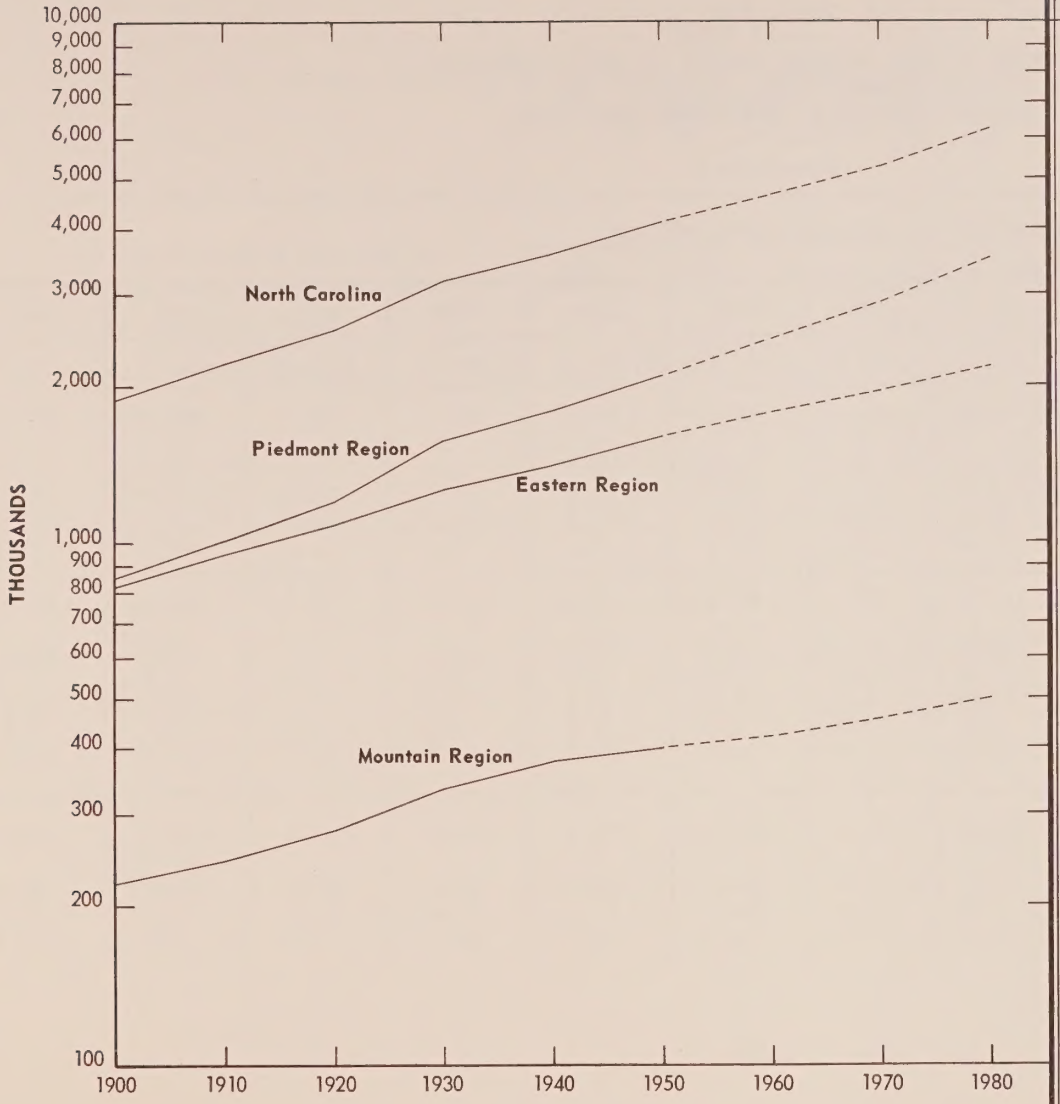


ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table III

FIGURE 9



POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA AND OF ITS THREE REGIONS

Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table III

Tabel V-A

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Eastern Region	816.2	951.7	1,084.6	1,265.6	1,395.5	1,593.2	1,783.8	1,941.1	2,179.7
Total Elizabeth City	39.5	44.7	44.8	46.6	47.4	51.7	53.7	56.2	60.6
Camden	5.5	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4
Chowan	10.3	11.3	10.6	11.3	11.6	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.9
Pasquotank	13.7	16.7	17.7	19.1	20.6	24.3	26.8	29.6	33.7
Perquimans	10.1	11.1	11.1	10.7	9.8	9.6	8.9	8.3	7.7
Total Washington	56.0	60.8	60.7	65.5	68.2	67.2	65.4	63.7	63.2
Beaufort	26.4	30.9	31.0	35.0	36.4	37.1	37.4	37.6	38.4
Dare	4.8	4.8	5.1	5.2	6.0	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.7
Hyde	9.3	8.8	8.4	8.6	7.9	6.5	5.4	4.4	3.7
Tyrell	5.0	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.8
Washington	10.6	11.1	11.4	11.6	12.3	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.5
Total New Bern	44.0	49.3	53.5	56.9	59.3	81.9	100.2	108.1	120.0
Carteret	11.8	13.8	15.4	16.9	18.3	23.1	26.9	30.6	35.9
Craven	24.2	25.6	29.0	30.7	31.3	48.8	63.4	67.8	74.3
Pamlico	8.0	10.0	9.1	9.3	9.7	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8

Table VI-A

PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE EASTERN REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Eastern Region	16.6	14.0	16.7	13.8	10.6	12.0	8.8	12.3
Total Elizabeth City	13.2	0.3	3.8	1.7	9.2	3.8	4.7	7.8
Camden	3.0	-4.6	1.5	-0.4	-4.0	-5.8	-6.1	-4.4
Chowan	10.2	-5.8	5.9	2.6	8.4	4.8	4.6	8.8
Pasquotank	22.2	5.9	8.3	7.4	18.4	10.3	10.4	13.9
Perquimans	9.5	0.8	-4.2	-8.4	-1.7	-7.3	-6.8	-7.2
Total Washington	10.9	-0.1	7.8	4.1	-1.4	-2.8	-2.6	-0.8
Beaufort	16.9	0.5	12.9	4.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	2.1
Dare	1.8	5.7	1.7	16.1	-10.5	-11.1	-12.5	-11.9
Hyde	-4.7	-5.1	2.0	-8.1	-17.6	-11.1	-18.5	-15.9
Tyrell	4.8	-7.1	6.5	7.6	-9.1	-8.0	-8.7	-9.5
Washington	4.3	3.3	1.5	6.2	7.0	0.0	0.8	1.5
Total New Bern	12.1	8.4	6.3	4.3	38.0	22.4	7.9	11.0
Carteret	16.6	11.7	9.9	8.2	26.1	16.5	13.8	17.3
Craven	5.9	13.5	5.6	2.1	56.0	29.9	6.9	9.6
Pamlico	23.9	-9.1	2.6	4.4	3.0	-1.0	-1.0	0.0

Table V-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Wilmington	102.7	122.1	134.9	149.9	173.5	223.3	262.2	284.1	316.9
Bladen	17.7	18.0	19.8	22.4	27.2	29.7	31.1	33.0	35.9
Brunswick	12.7	14.4	14.9	15.8	17.1	19.2	20.6	22.3	24.9
Columbus	21.3	28.0	30.1	37.7	45.7	50.6	53.9	58.0	64.3
New Hanover	25.8	32.0	40.6	43.0	47.9	63.3	74.9	89.4	109.8
Onslow	11.9	14.1	14.7	15.3	17.9	42.0	63.1	62.7	62.7
Pender	13.4	15.5	14.8	15.7	17.7	18.4	18.6	18.7	19.3
Total Norfolk, Va.	52.4	55.9	57.3	62.0	64.4	65.6	65.9	66.6	69.1
Currituck	6.5	7.7	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.1
Gates	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.1	9.6	8.8	8.1	7.6
Hertford	14.3	15.4	16.3	17.5	19.4	21.5	22.7	24.0	26.1
Northampton	21.2	22.3	23.2	27.2	28.3	28.4	29.0	29.8	31.3
Total Rocky Mt.-Wilson	173.3	208.8	250.1	302.5	325.1	342.6	364.7	392.5	435.0
Bertie	20.5	23.0	24.0	25.8	26.2	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.8
Edgecombe	26.6	32.0	38.0	47.9	49.2	51.6	56.0	61.5	69.8
Halifax	30.8	37.6	43.8	53.2	56.5	58.4	60.7	63.8	68.7
Martin	15.4	17.8	20.8	23.4	26.1	27.9	28.9	30.1	32.0
Nash	25.5	33.7	41.1	52.8	55.6	59.9	66.5	74.6	86.5
Pitt	30.9	36.3	45.6	54.5	61.2	63.8	66.5	70.0	75.2
Wilson	23.6	28.3	36.8	44.9	50.2	54.5	59.8	66.3	76.0

Table VI-A (Continued)

PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE EASTERN REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Wilmington	18.9	10.5	11.2	15.8	28.7	17.4	8.4	11.5
Bladen	1.9	9.7	13.3	21.3	9.4	4.7	6.1	8.8
Brunswick	14.0	3.1	6.3	8.3	12.3	7.3	8.3	11.7
Columbus	31.7	7.5	25.2	21.1	10.9	6.5	7.6	10.9
New Hanover	24.2	26.8	5.9	11.5	32.0	18.3	19.4	22.8
Onslow	18.3	4.1	4.0	17.3	134.4	50.2	-0.6	-0.2
Pender	9.5	-4.4	6.1	12.9	4.0	1.1	0.5	3.2
Total Norfolk, Va.	10.7	2.5	8.2	4.0	1.9	0.4	1.1	3.8
Currituck	17.8	-5.5	-7.7	0.0	-7.6	-12.9	14.8	-10.9
Gates	0.4	0.8	0.1	-4.7	-5.0	-8.3	-8.0	-6.2
Hertford	8.0	5.6	7.7	10.3	10.9	5.6	5.7	8.8
Northampton	5.5	3.9	17.2	4.2	0.5	2.1	2.8	5.0
Total Rocky Mt.-Wilson	20.5	19.7	21.0	7.4	5.4	6.5	7.6	10.8
Bertie	12.2	4.1	7.7	1.4	0.9	-0.8	0.0	2.3
Edgecombe	20.4	18.7	26.1	2.6	5.0	8.5	9.8	13.5
Halifax	22.3	16.3	21.7	6.1	3.3	4.0	5.1	7.7
Martin	15.7	17.0	12.3	11.6	7.0	3.4	4.2	6.3
Nash	32.4	21.7	28.5	5.4	7.8	11.0	12.2	16.0
Pitt	17.6	25.4	19.5	12.4	4.2	3.9	5.3	7.4
Wilson	19.8	30.2	22.0	11.8	8.5	9.7	10.9	14.6

Table V-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Kinston	38.9	44.6	55.7	64.8	70.7	75.0	80.0	86.2	96.1
Greene	12.0	13.1	16.2	18.7	18.5	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.5
Jones	8.2	8.7	9.9	10.4	10.9	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.0
Lenoir	18.6	22.8	29.6	35.7	41.2	46.0	51.1	57.4	66.6
Total Goldsboro	80.1	91.1	109.9	128.2	145.5	155.1	165.6	179.0	200.1
Duplin	22.4	25.4	30.2	35.1	39.7	41.1	42.9	45.3	49.4
Sampson	26.4	30.0	36.0	40.0	47.4	49.8	51.8	54.4	59.2
Wayne	31.4	35.7	43.7	53.0	58.3	64.3	71.0	79.3	91.5
Total Raleigh	147.1	171.8	200.7	243.1	271.1	304.8	344.9	396.5	471.5
Franklin	25.1	24.7	26.7	29.5	30.4	31.3	30.8	32.4	33.8
Harnett	16.0	22.2	28.3	37.9	44.2	47.6	53.2	58.1	66.1
Johnston	32.3	41.4	49.0	57.6	63.8	65.9	67.9	72.5	78.7
Wake	54.6	63.2	75.2	94.8	109.5	136.5	169.8	210.4	269.7
Warren	19.2	20.3	21.6	23.4	23.1	23.5	23.3	23.1	23.2

Table VI-A (Continued)

PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE EASTERN REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Kinston	14.6	24.9	16.4	9.1	6.1	6.7	7.8	11.5
Greene	8.7	23.9	15.1	-0.6	-2.8	0.0	0.0	2.8
Jones	6.0	13.7	5.2	4.8	0.7	-0.9	-0.9	1.9
Lenoir	22.2	29.8	20.8	15.4	11.5	11.2	12.3	16.0
Total Goldsboro	13.7	20.6	16.7	13.5	6.6	6.8	8.1	11.8
Duplin	13.6	18.8	16.1	13.2	3.4	4.4	5.6	9.1
Sampson	13.7	20.1	11.3	18.4	4.9	4.1	5.0	8.8
Wayne	13.8	22.2	21.5	10.0	10.2	10.5	11.7	15.4
Total Raleigh	16.7	16.9	21.1	11.5	12.4	13.1	15.0	18.9
Franklin	-1.7	8.0	10.5	3.1	3.2	-1.7	5.2	4.3
Harnett	38.7	27.7	33.9	16.7	7.6	11.8	9.2	13.8
Johnston	28.4	18.3	17.6	10.7	3.3	3.0	6.8	8.6
Wake	15.7	18.9	26.1	15.6	24.6	24.4	23.9	28.2
Warren	5.8	6.5	8.2	-0.9	1.7	-0.9	-0.9	0.4

Table V-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE EASTERN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Fayetteville	82.2	102.6	117.1	146.1	174.3	225.9	281.1	308.2	347.2
Cumberland	29.3	35.3	35.1	45.2	59.3	96.0	138.9	150.7	167.7
Hoke[1]	-	-	11.7	14.2	14.3	11.6	16.8	18.0	19.8
Robeson	40.4	52.0	54.7	66.5	76.9	87.8	96.6	107.4	123.0
Scotland	12.6	15.4	15.6	20.2	23.2	26.3	29.9	32.1	36.7

[1]Hoke organized in 1911.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

Table VI-A (Continued)

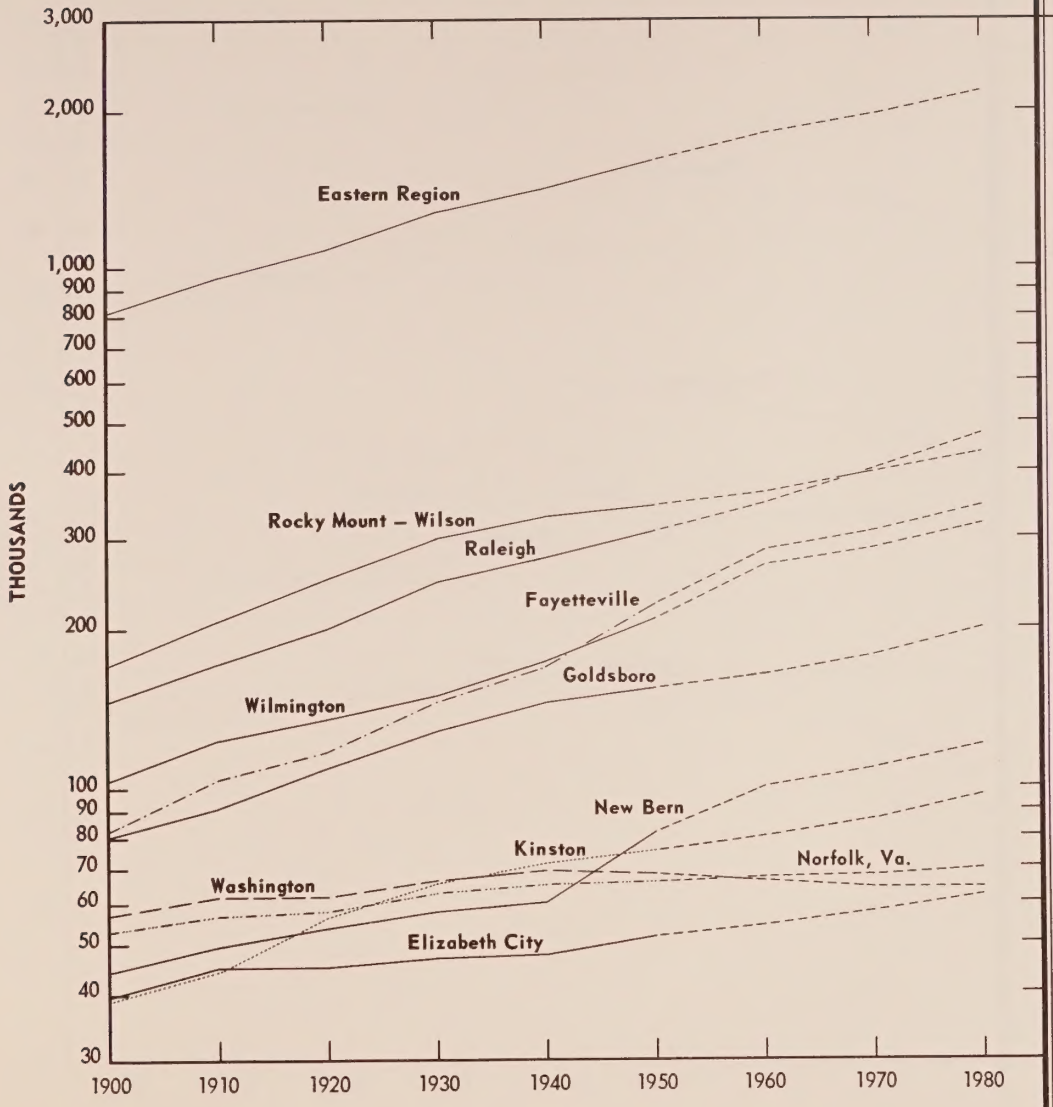
PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE EASTERN REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Fayetteville	24.9	14.1	24.9	19.3	29.5	24.5	9.6	12.7
Cumberland	20.6	-0.6	29.0	31.2	61.8	44.7	8.5	11.3
Hoke[1]	-	-	21.5	4.9	5.5	6.6	7.1	10.0
Robeson	28.7	5.3	21.7	15.6	14.2	10.1	11.2	14.5
Scotland	22.4	1.5	20.3	15.2	13.4	9.7	11.2	14.3

[1]Hoke organized in 1911.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

FIGURE 10



POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS IN THE EASTERN REGION AND OF THE TOTAL REGION

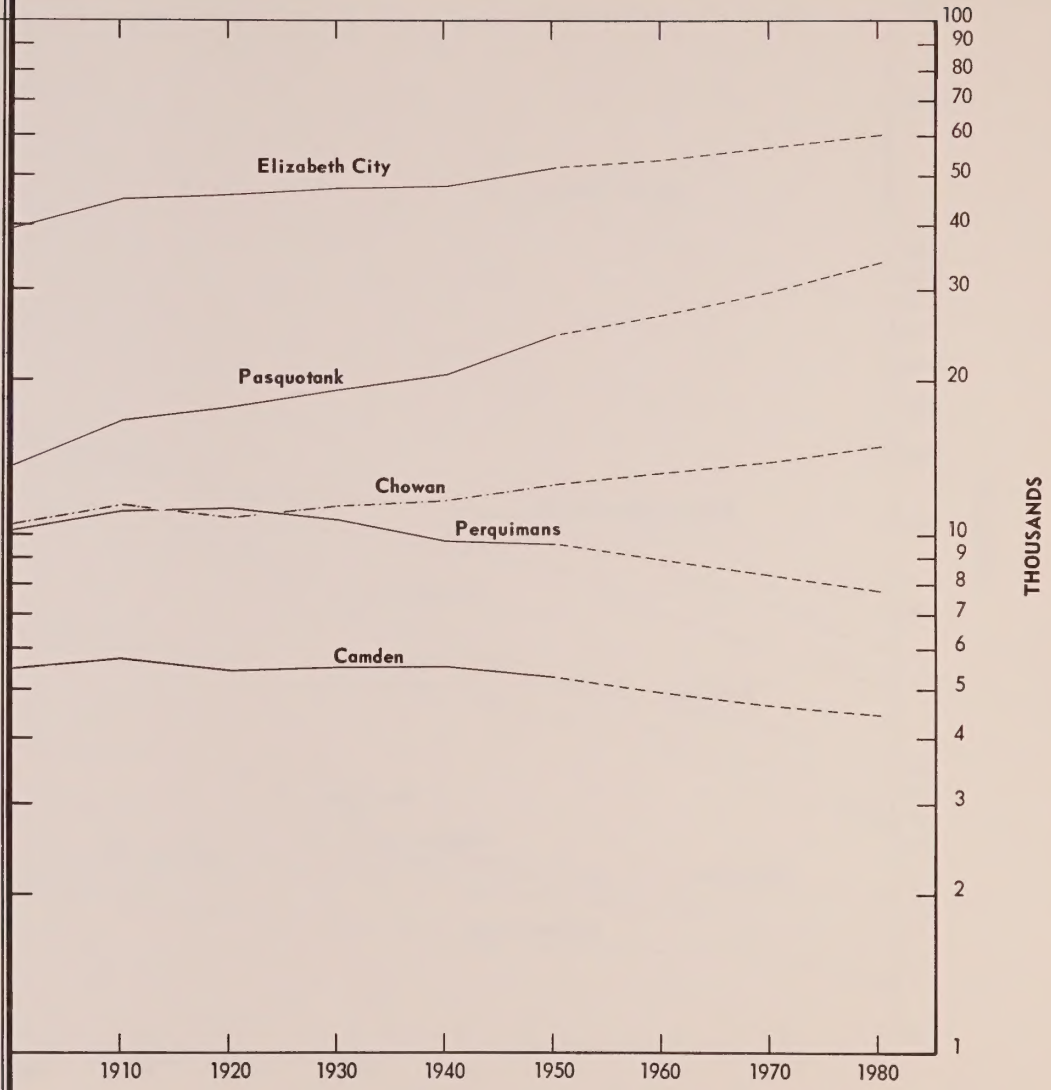
ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE II

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE ELIZABETH CITY MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

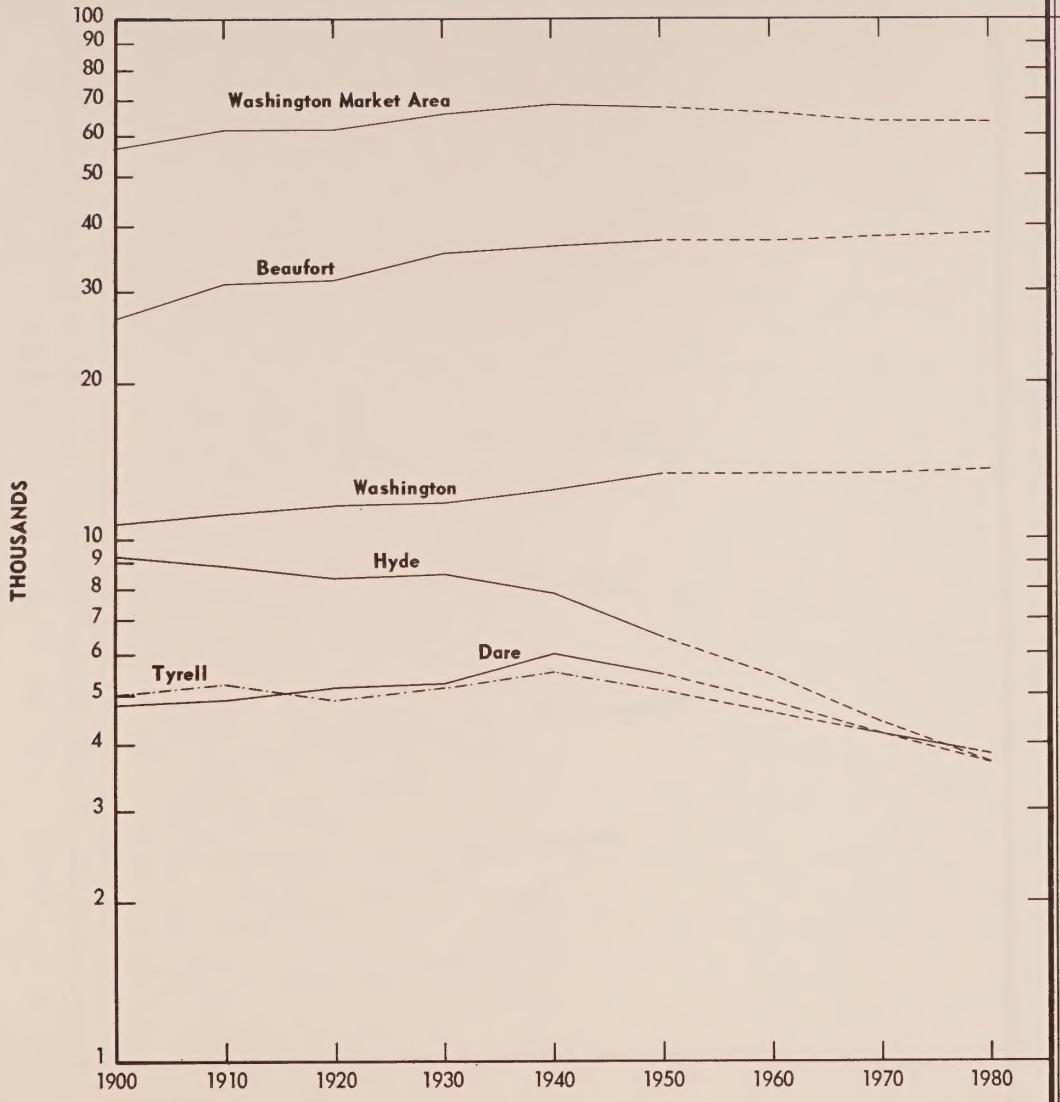


Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 12



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE WASHINGTON MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

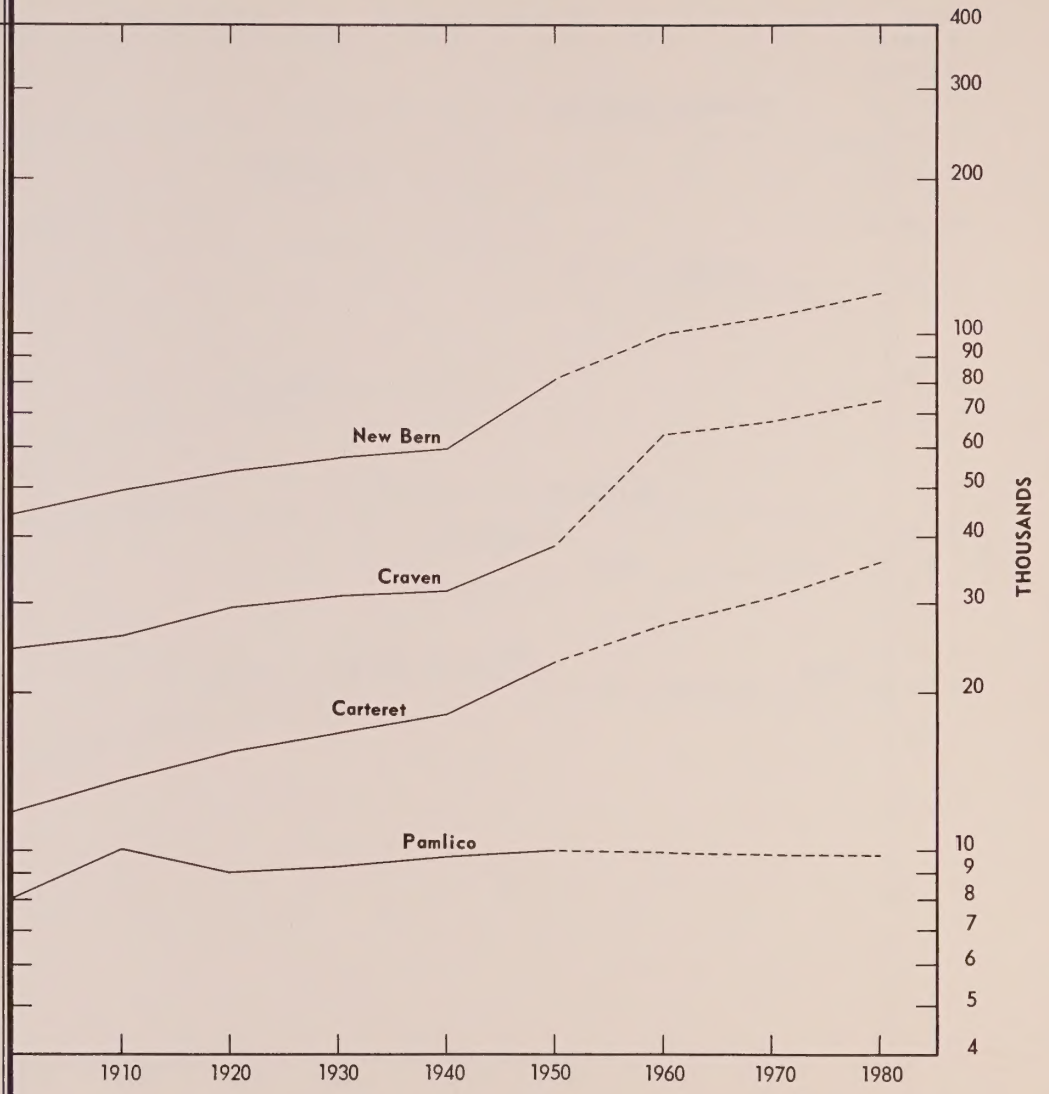
Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 13

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE NEW BERN MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

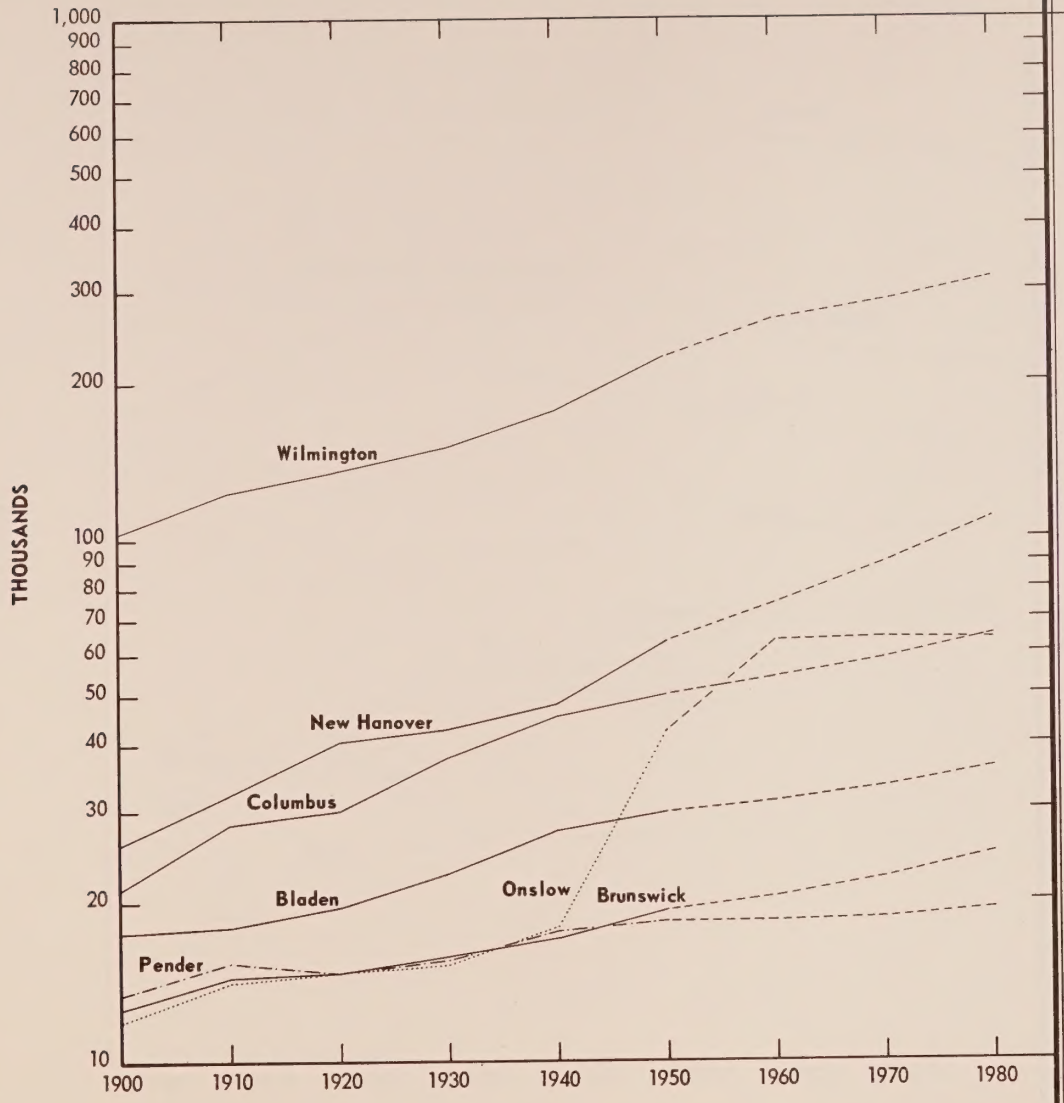


ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 14



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE WILMINGTON MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

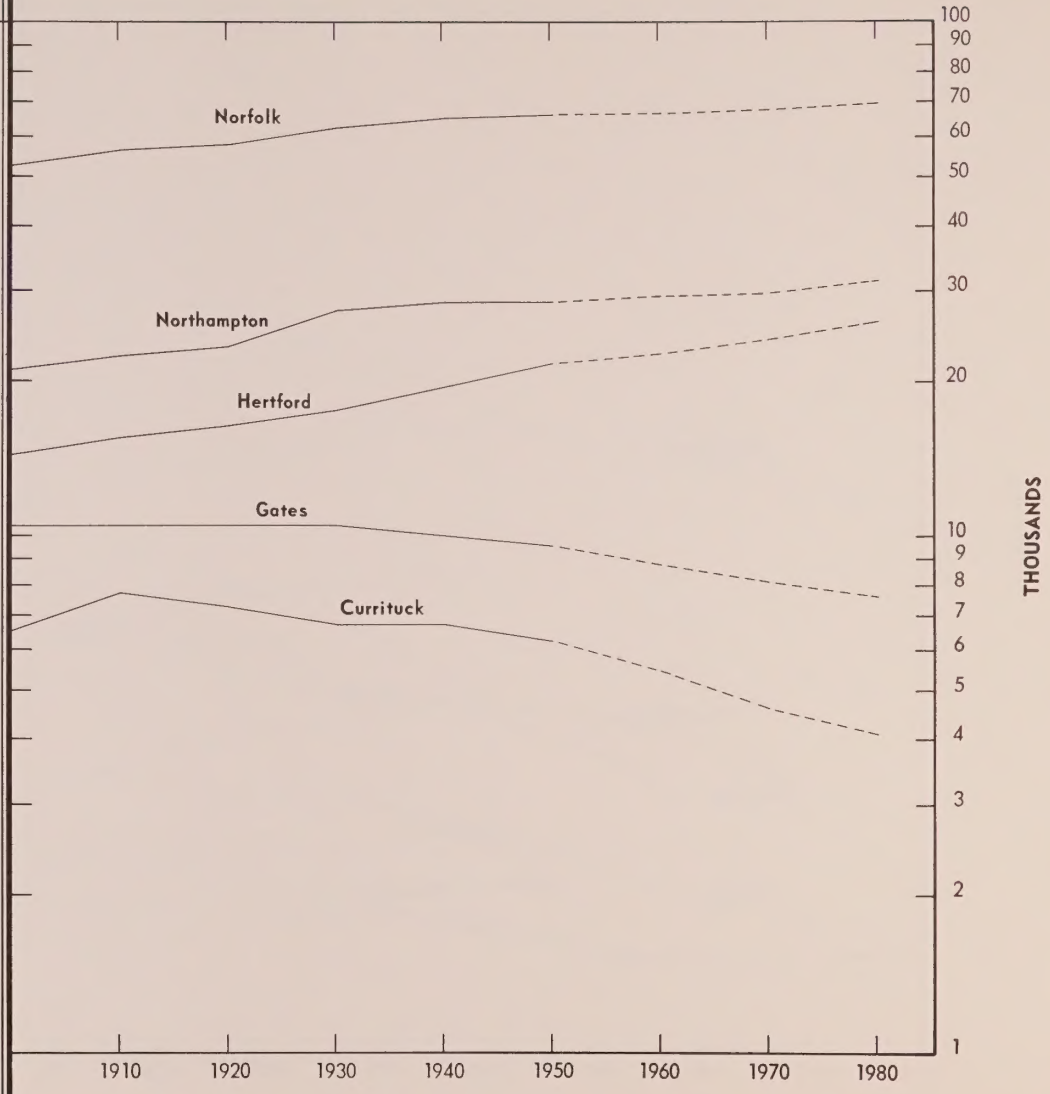
Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 15

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE NORFOLK, VA., MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

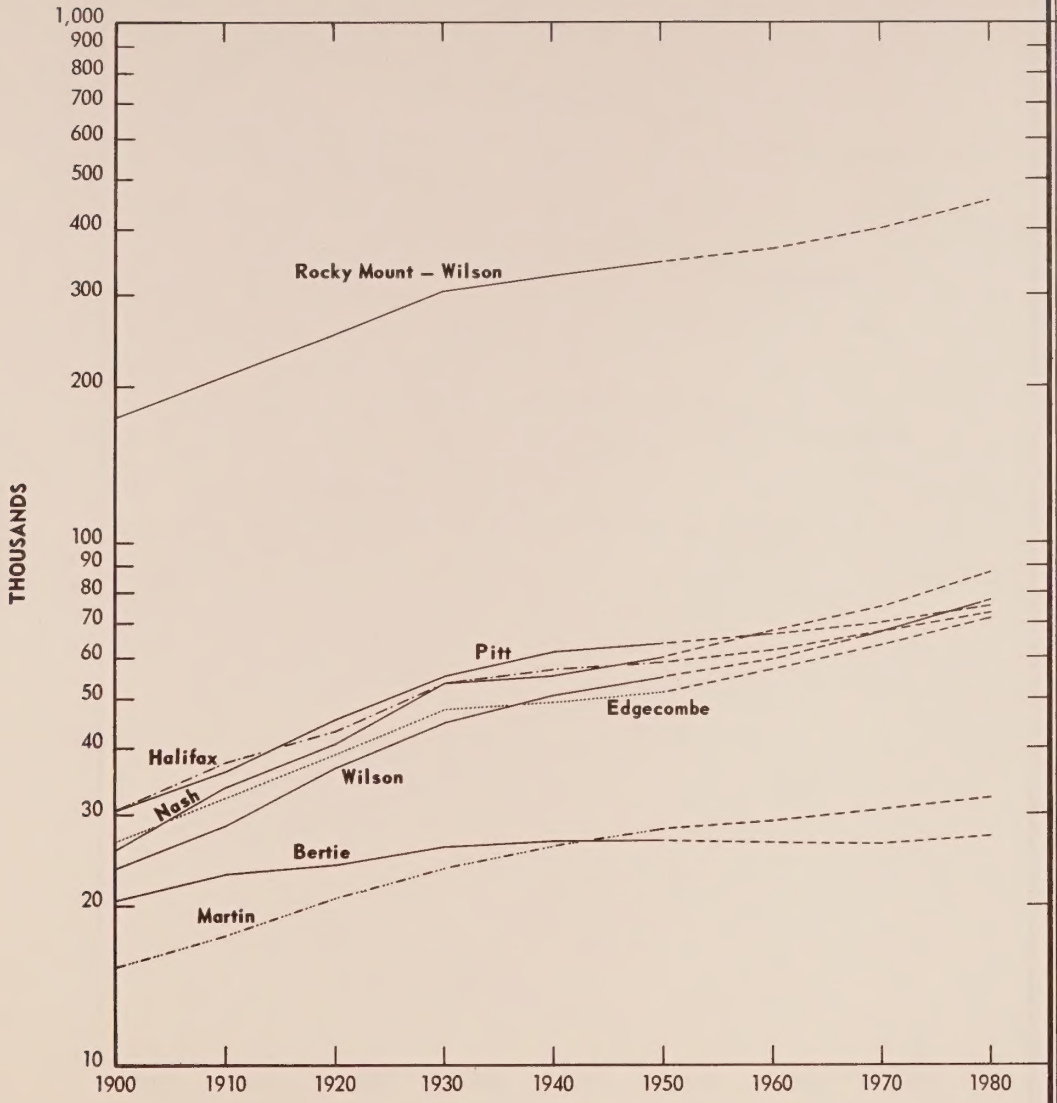


Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 16



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE ROCKY MOUNT-WILSON MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

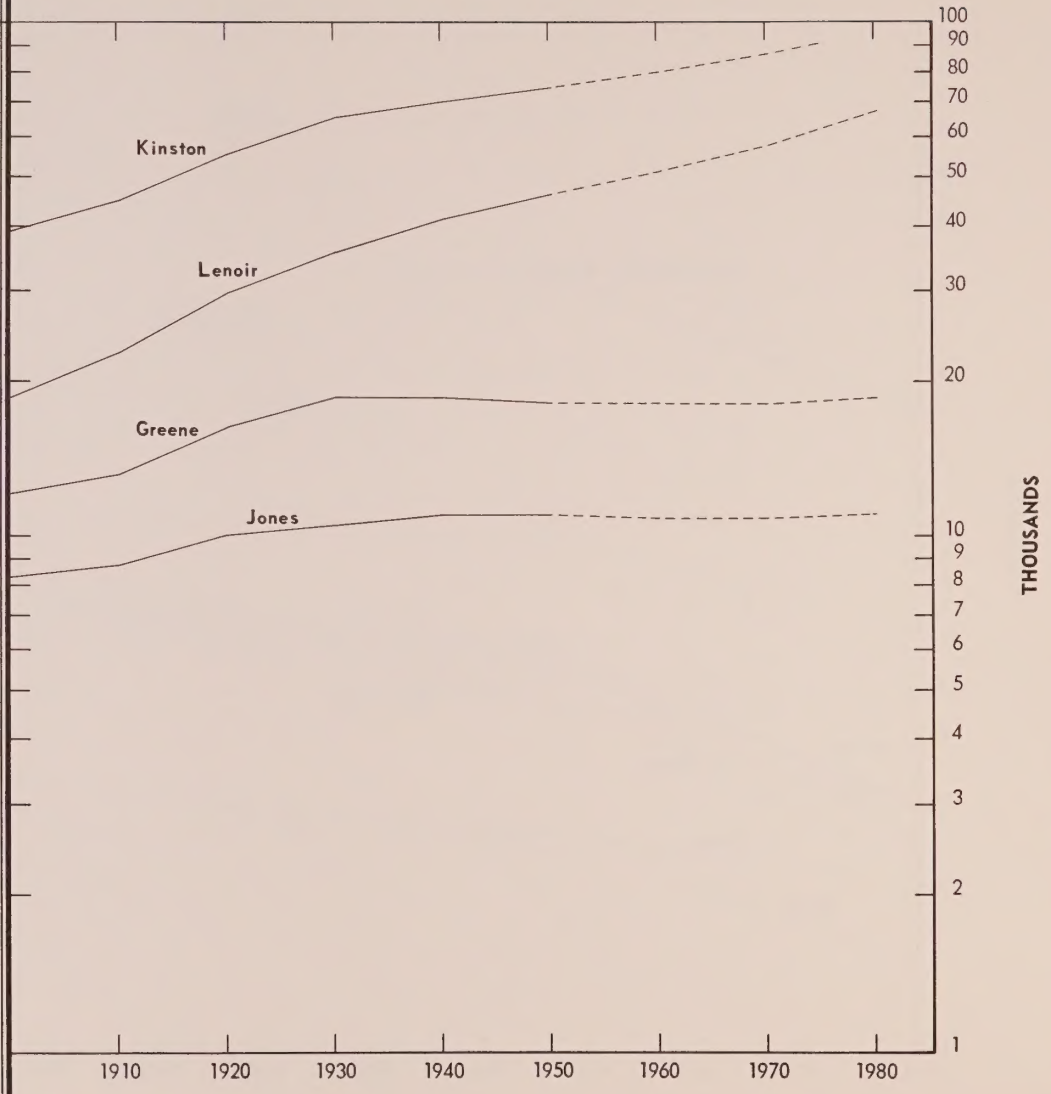
Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 17

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE KINSTON MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

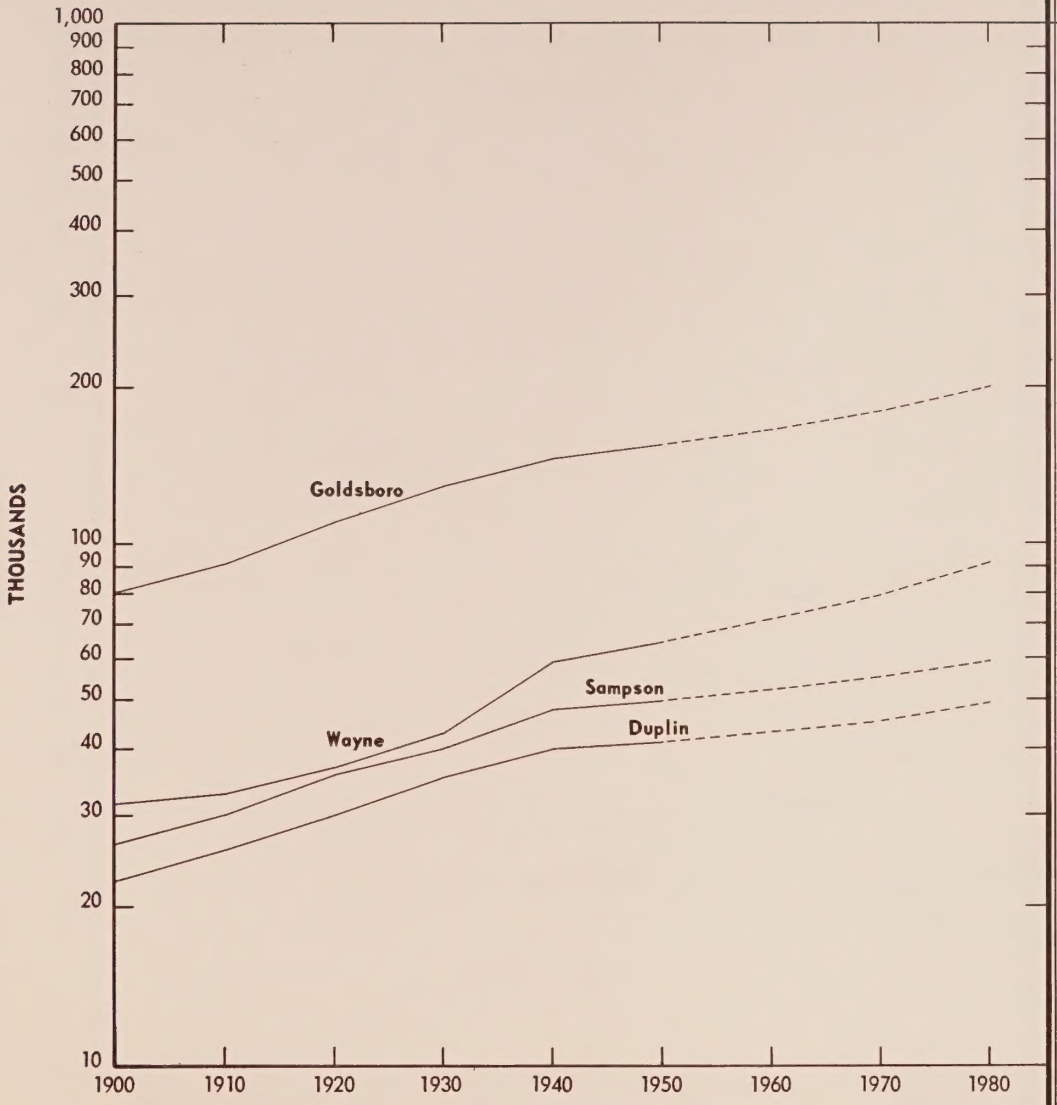


Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 18



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE GOLDSBORO MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

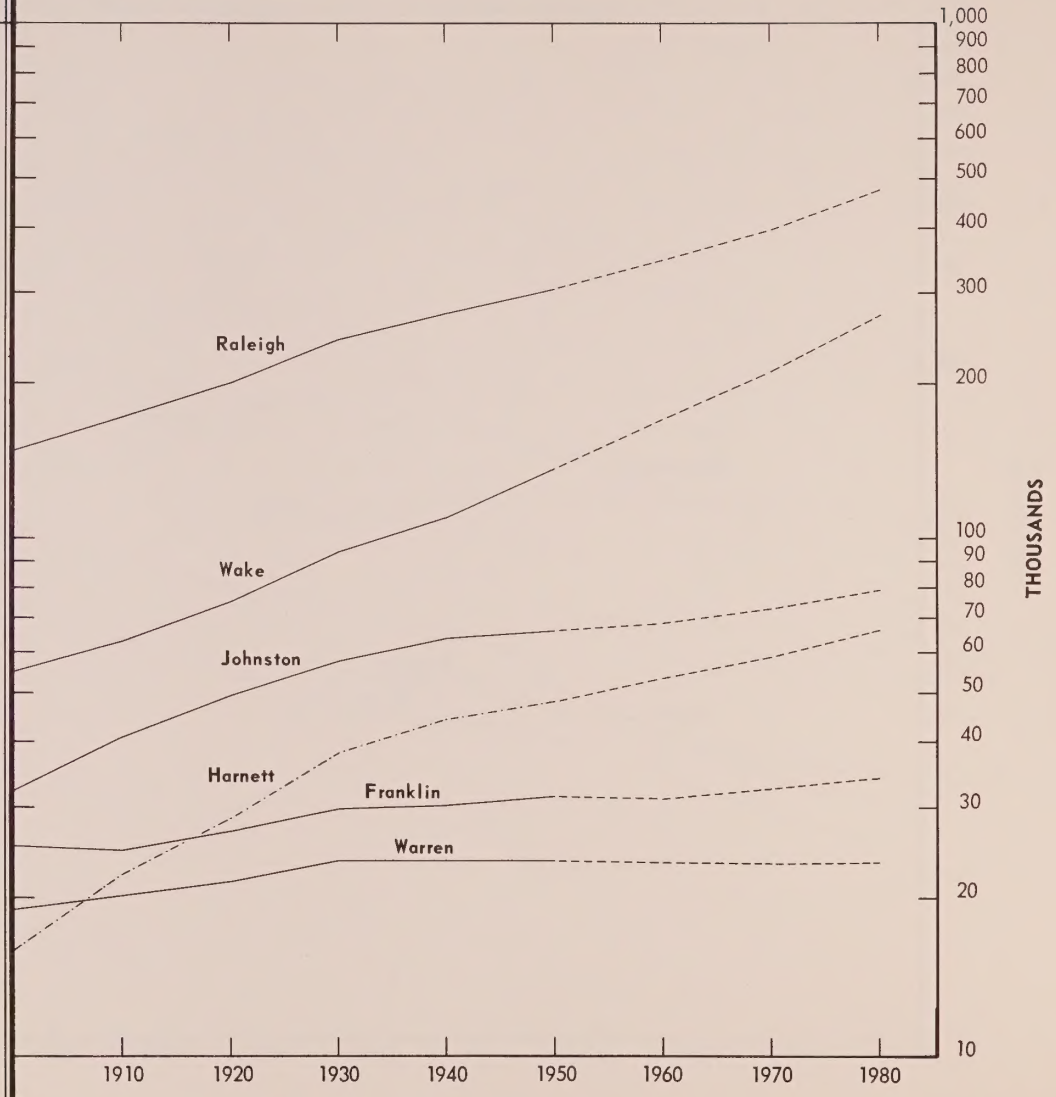
Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 19

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE RALEIGH MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

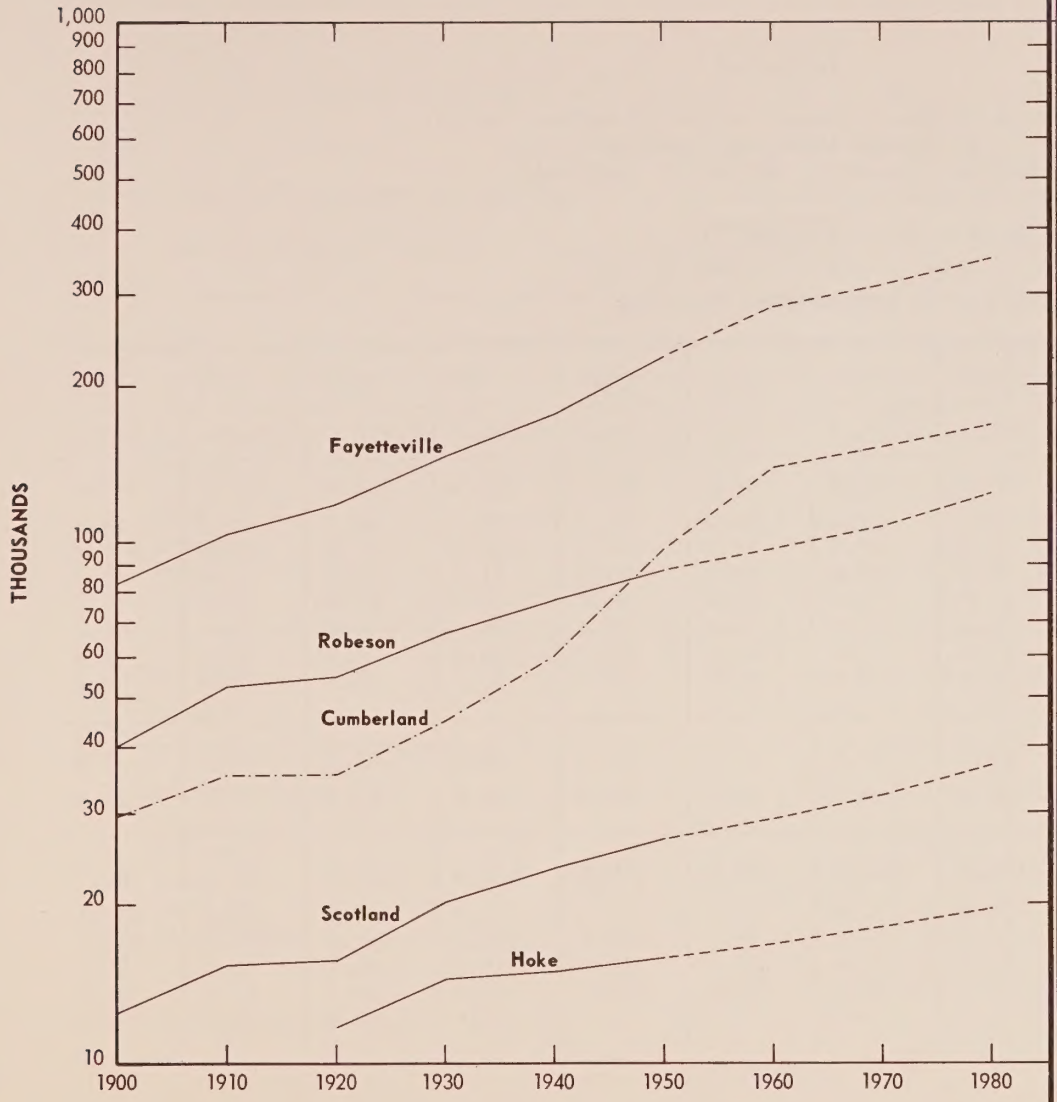


Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 20



Note: Hoke County organized in 1911.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE FAYETTEVILLE MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

Table V-B

POPULATION OF THE PIEDMONT REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Piedmont Region	855.2	1,012.1	1,196.3	1,571.3	1,792.8	2,070.4	2,420.0	2,865.1	3,507.5
Total Durham	121.5	146.2	165.9	207.6	231.1	273.2	312.0	359.9	427.6
Chatham	23.9	22.6	23.8	24.2	24.7	25.4	24.2	24.9	25.5
Durham	26.2	35.3	42.4	67.2	80.2	101.6	127.8	160.5	205.5
Granville	23.3	25.1	26.8	28.8	29.3	31.8	32.7	33.8	35.6
Lee[1]	-	11.4	13.4	17.0	18.7	23.5	27.6	32.9	40.2
Orange	14.7	15.1	17.9	21.2	23.1	34.4	41.2	47.0	56.1
Person	16.7	17.4	19.0	22.1	25.0	24.4	23.9	23.2	22.5
Vance	16.7	19.4	22.8	27.3	30.0	32.1	34.5	37.6	42.0
Total Danville,Va.	15.1	14.9	15.8	18.2	20.0	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.9
Caswell	15.1	14.9	15.8	18.2	20.0	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.9
Total Greensboro	149.8	172.2	208.4	290.7	344.8	411.0	499.7	614.7	780.7
Alamance	25.7	28.7	32.7	42.1	57.4	71.2	87.0	107.6	137.6
Guilford	39.1	60.5	79.3	133.0	154.0	191.1	250.6	330.3	447.0
Moore	23.6	17.0	21.4	28.2	31.0	33.1	36.4	40.1	45.1
Randolph	28.2	29.5	30.9	36.3	44.6	50.8	56.2	62.3	70.6
Rockingham	-	-	-	-	-	64.8	69.6	74.4	80.4

[1]Lee organized in 1908.

Table VI-B

PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE PIEDMONT REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Piedmont Region	18.4	18.2	31.3	14.1	15.5	16.9	18.4	22.4
Total Durham	20.4	13.5	25.1	11.3	18.2	14.2	15.4	18.8
Chatham	-5.4	5.2	1.5	2.3	2.7	-4.7	2.9	2.4
Durham	34.5	19.7	59.2	19.4	26.7	25.7	25.6	28.0
Granville	7.9	6.9	7.0	2.2	8.3	2.9	3.4	5.3
Lee[1]	-	17.8	26.8	10.3	25.5	17.3	19.2	22.2
Orange	2.5	18.8	18.3	9.0	49.3	19.6	14.1	19.4
Person	4.0	9.3	16.2	13.6	-2.7	-1.9	-2.9	-3.0
Vance	16.4	17.4	19.7	9.8	7.1	7.5	9.0	11.7
Total Danville, Va.	-1.1	6.1	15.6	10.0	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.2
Caswell	-1.1	6.1	15.6	10.0	4.2	3.0	2.8	3.2
Total Greensboro	15.0	21.1	39.5	18.6	19.2	21.6	23.0	27.0
Alamance	11.9	14.0	28.8	36.3	24.0	22.2	23.7	27.9
Guilford	54.8	31.0	67.8	15.7	24.1	31.2	31.8	35.3
Moore	-28.0	25.7	31.9	9.8	7.0	9.9	10.2	12.2
Randolph	4.5	4.6	17.5	22.9	14.0	10.4	10.6	13.3
Rockingham	9.9	21.1	15.7	13.3	11.9	7.4	6.9	8.1

[1]Lee organized in 1908.

Table V-B (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE PIEDMONT REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Winston -Salem	157.1	185.7	228.1	290.1	322.9	358.3	405.1	463.9	547.3
Davidson	23.4	29.4	35.2	47.9	53.4	62.2	73.8	88.3	108.7
Davie	12.1	13.4	13.6	14.4	14.9	15.4	15.2	17.1	18.5
Forsyth	35.3	47.3	77.3	111.7	126.5	146.1	177.9	215.1	267.0
Stokes	19.9	20.2	20.6	22.3	22.7	21.5	19.7	18.0	17.0
Surry	25.6	29.7	32.5	39.7	41.8	45.6	49.1	53.4	59.6
Wilkes	26.9	30.3	32.6	36.2	43.0	45.2	46.6	48.2	50.9
Yadkin	14.1	15.4	16.4	18.0	20.7	22.1	23.0	24.0	25.7
Total Charlotte	325.7	390.5	463.2	619.8	699.7	804.4	949.3	1,134.3	1,404.0
Anson	21.9	25.5	28.3	29.3	28.4	26.8	25.1	24.0	23.6
Cabarrus	22.5	26.2	33.7	44.3	59.4	63.8	68.9	77.5	92.1
Cleveland	25.1	29.5	34.3	51.9	58.1	64.4	70.0	79.9	96.2
Gaston	27.9	37.1	51.2	78.1	87.5	110.8	133.9	168.0	217.5
Iredell	29.1	34.3	38.0	46.7	50.4	56.3	62.7	78.7	96.7
Lincoln	15.5	17.1	17.9	22.9	24.2	27.5	29.9	33.4	37.6
Mecklenburg	55.3	67.0	80.7	128.0	151.8	197.1	282.2	373.0	505.1
Montgomery	14.2	15.0	14.6	16.2	16.3	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.1
Richmond	15.9	19.7	25.6	34.0	36.8	39.6	41.7	44.4	48.1
Rowan	31.1	37.5	44.1	56.7	69.2	75.4	84.0	94.5	109.6
Rutherford	25.1	28.4	31.4	40.5	45.6	46.4	47.9	50.0	55.2
Stanly	15.2	19.9	27.4	30.2	32.8	37.1	39.8	42.9	47.3
Union	27.2	33.3	36.0	41.0	39.1	42.0	45.9	50.7	57.8

Table VI-B (Continued)

PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE PIEDMONT REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Winston-Salem	18.2	22.9	27.2	11.3	11.0	13.1	14.5	18.0
Davidson	25.6	19.7	36.0	11.5	16.6	18.6	19.6	23.1
Davie	10.6	1.4	6.0	3.6	3.4	-1.4	12.5	8.2
Forsyth	34.2	63.3	44.5	13.2	15.5	21.7	20.9	24.1
Stokes	1.4	2.1	8.3	1.6	-5.0	-8.5	-8.6	-5.6
Surry	16.4	9.3	22.4	5.1	9.1	7.7	8.8	11.6
Wilkes	12.7	7.8	10.8	18.9	5.2	3.0	3.4	5.6
Yadkin	9.6	6.2	9.9	14.7	7.1	3.9	4.3	7.1
Total Charlotte	19.9	18.6	33.8	12.9	15.0	18.0	19.5	23.8
Anson	16.4	11.3	3.6	-3.1	-5.8	-6.3	-4.4	-1.7
Cabarrus	16.9	28.5	31.4	34.0	7.4	8.0	12.5	18.8
Cleveland	17.3	16.2	51.5	11.8	10.9	8.8	14.1	20.4
Gaston	32.8	38.3	52.4	12.1	26.6	20.8	25.5	29.5
Iredell	18.1	10.6	23.0	8.0	11.7	11.4	25.5	22.9
Lincoln	10.5	4.3	28.0	5.7	13.5	8.9	11.7	12.6
Mecklenburg	21.3	20.4	58.6	18.6	29.8	43.2	32.2	35.4
Montgomery	5.4	-2.4	11.0	0.4	6.0	0.6	-0.6	-1.2
Richmond	24.1	30.0	33.0	8.2	7.6	5.3	6.5	8.3
Rowan	20.8	17.4	28.6	22.1	9.0	11.4	12.5	16.0
Rutherford	13.1	10.7	28.7	12.7	1.7	3.3	7.5	7.2
Stanly	30.8	37.8	10.2	8.7	13.1	7.3	7.8	10.3
Union	22.5	8.3	13.7	-4.6	7.5	9.2	10.5	14.0

Table V-B (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE PIEDMONT REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Hickory	79.1	95.0	106.1	134.7	162.5	190.9	220.5	258.5	313.7
Alexander	11.0	11.6	12.2	12.9	13.5	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.4
Burke	17.7	21.4	23.3	29.4	38.6	45.5	53.5	63.7	78.6
Caldwell	15.7	20.6	20.0	28.0	35.8	43.4	49.8	58.2	70.5
Catawba	22.1	27.9	33.8	44.0	51.7	61.8	73.9	89.7	112.7
McDowell	12.6	13.5	16.8	20.3	23.0	25.7	28.7	32.3	37.6
Total Spartanburg S.C.	7.0	7.6	8.8	10.2	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.4
Polk	7.0	7.6	8.8	10.2	11.9	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.4

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

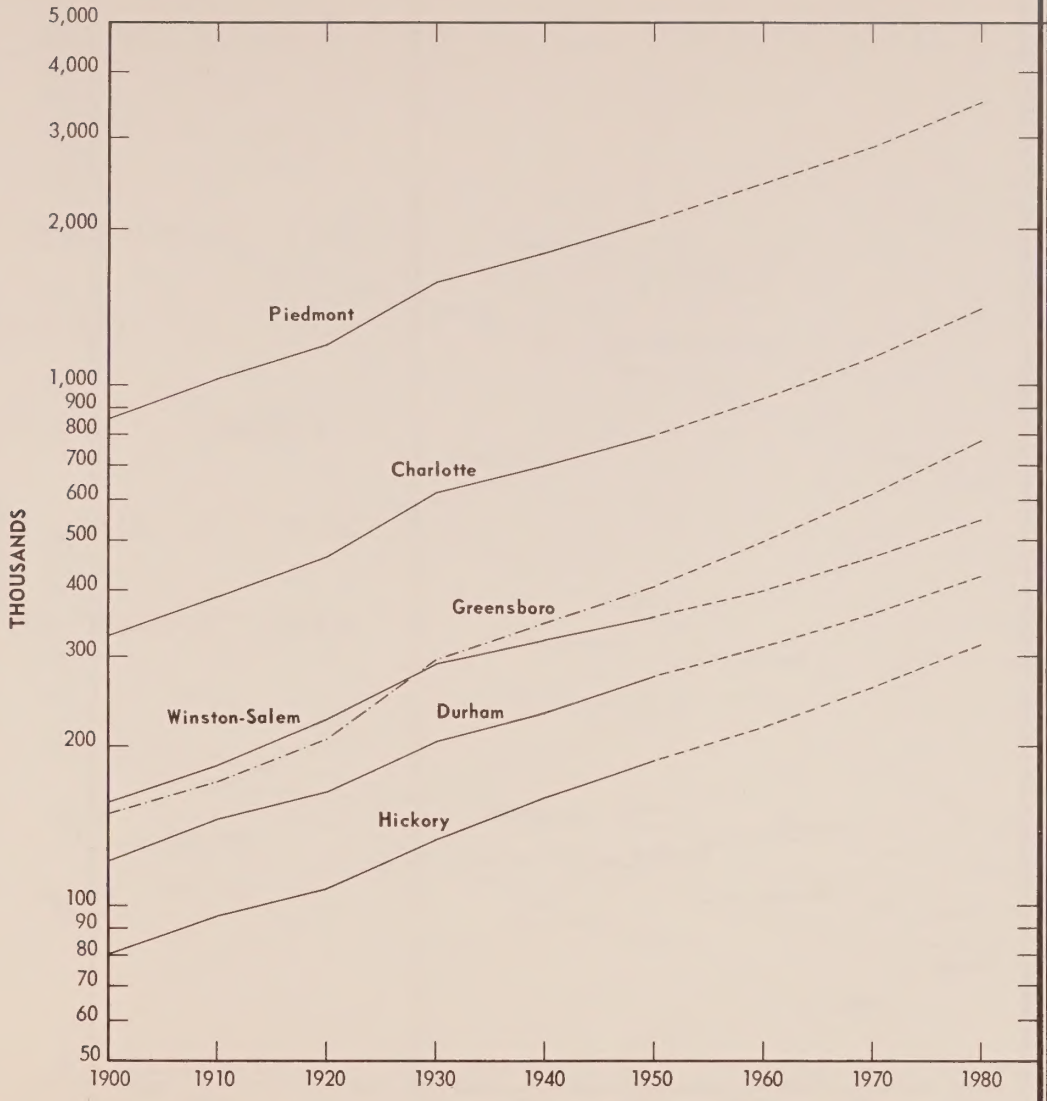
Table VI-B (Continued)

PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE PIEDMONT REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Hickory	22.2	11.6	26.9	20.7	17.5	15.5	17.2	21.4
Alexander	5.8	5.3	5.8	4.1	8.2	1.0	-0.7	-1.4
Burke	21.0	8.8	26.2	31.3	17.9	17.6	19.1	23.4
Caldwell	31.1	-2.9	40.2	27.8	21.1	14.9	16.9	21.1
Catawba	26.1	21.2	30.0	17.4	19.6	19.6	21.4	25.6
McDowell	7.7	23.8	21.3	13.1	11.8	11.6	12.5	16.4
Total Spartanburg, S. C.	9.1	15.6	15.7	16.2	-2.1	0.6	-0.9	-1.7
Polk	9.1	15.6	15.7	16.2	-2.1	0.6	-0.9	-1.7

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

FIGURE 21



Note: Danville, Va., and Spartanburg, S. C., Market Areas, which contain only one county each, are not shown.

POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS IN THE PIEDMONT REGION AND OF THE TOTAL REGION

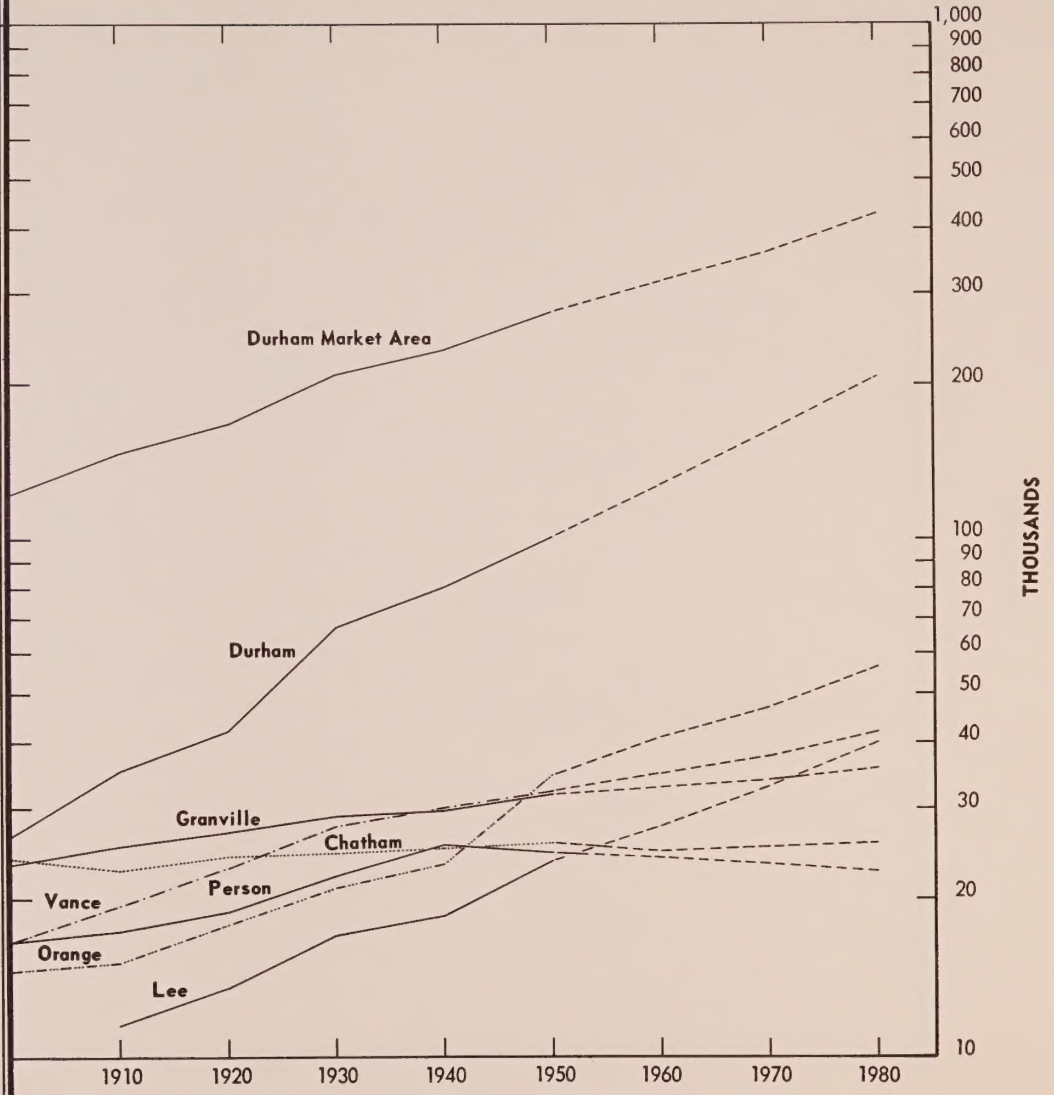
ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 22

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE DURHAM MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA



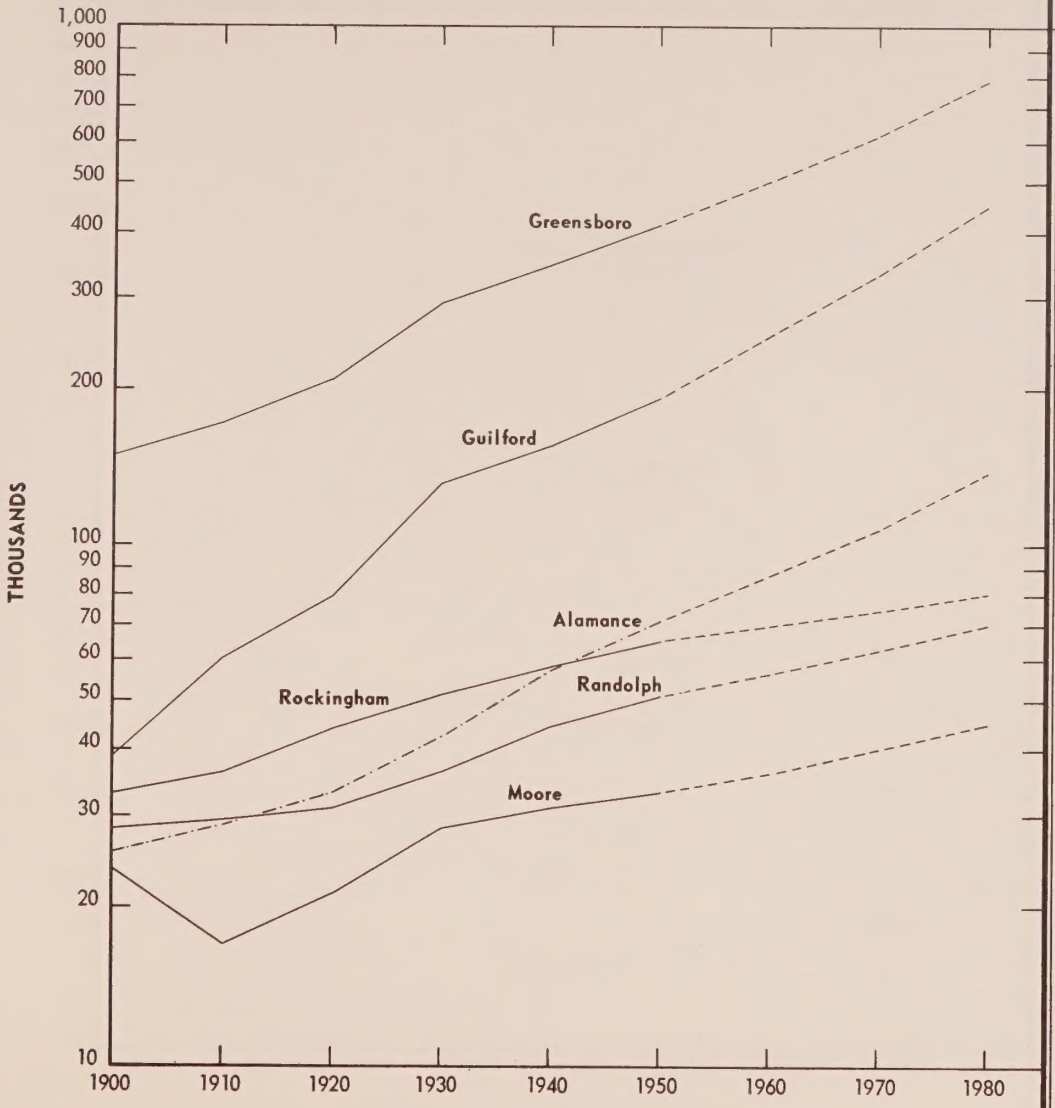
Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

Note: Lee County organized in 1908.

FIGURE 23



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE GREENSBORO MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

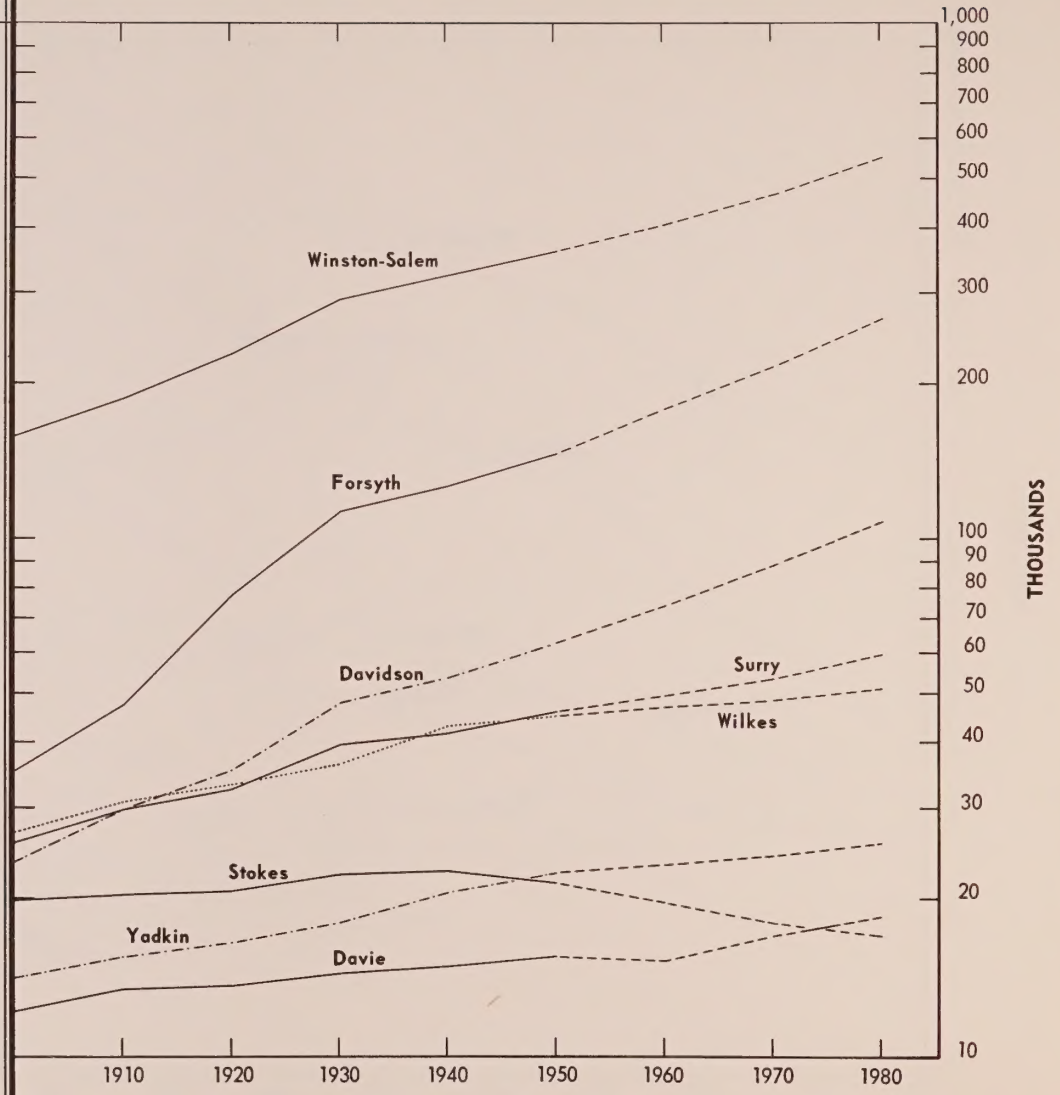
Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 24

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE WINSTON – SALEM MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

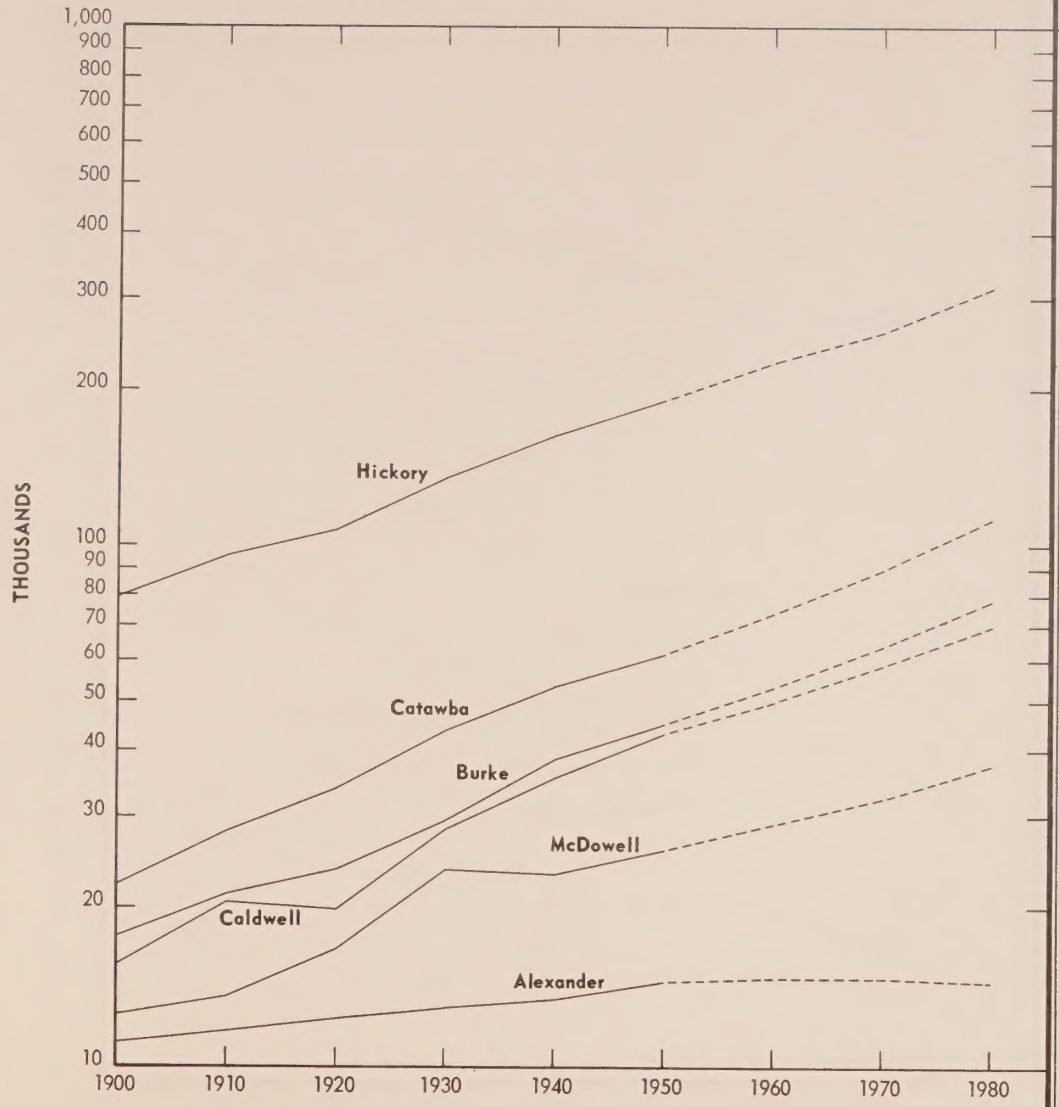


Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 25



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE HICKORY MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

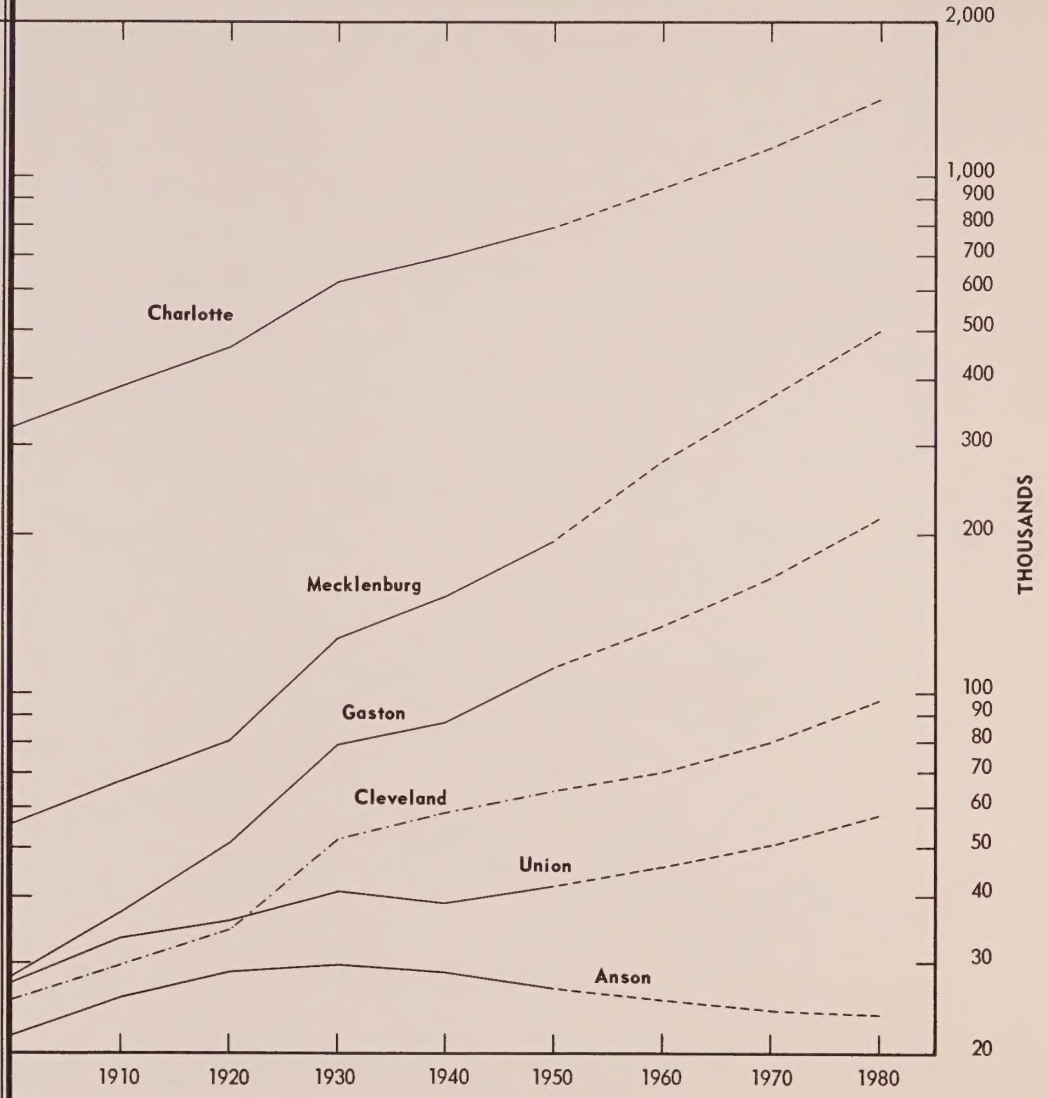
Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 26-A

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE CHARLOTTE MARKET AREA (PART) AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

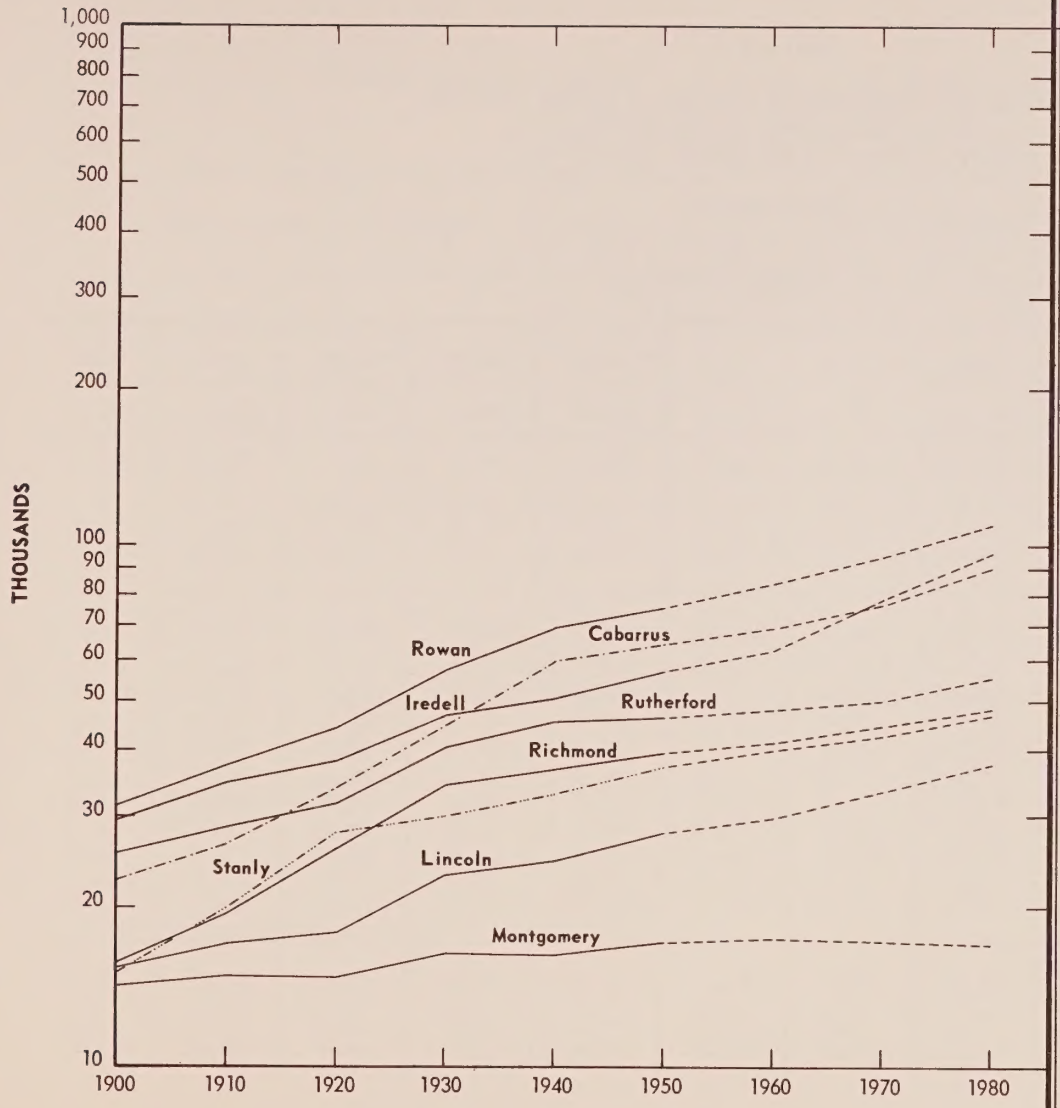


ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 26-B



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE CHARLOTTE MARKET AREA (PART)

Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

Table V-C

POPULATION OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Mountain Region	222.4	242.5	278.1	333.3	379.3	398.4	423.1	454.1	502.7
Total Bristol, Tenn.	40.8	40.4	41.9	43.4	49.1	48.4	46.8	45.2	44.2
Alleghany	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.2	8.3	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.5
Ashe	19.6	19.1	21.0	21.0	22.7	21.9	20.3	18.7	17.4
Watauga	13.4	13.6	13.5	15.2	18.1	18.3	19.0	19.6	20.4
Total Asheville	152.5	168.9	198.3	251.0	286.4	308.9	337.9	373.0	424.0
Avery[1]	-	-	10.3	11.8	13.6	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.3
Buncombe	44.3	49.8	64.1	97.9	108.8	124.4	148.2	175.9	213.6
Haywood	16.2	21.0	23.5	28.3	34.8	37.6	41.2	45.3	51.2
Henderson	14.1	16.3	18.2	23.4	26.0	30.9	35.9	41.7	49.6
Jackson	11.9	13.0	13.4	17.5	19.4	19.3	19.9	20.6	21.5
Macon	12.1	12.2	12.9	13.7	15.9	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.9
Madison	20.6	20.1	20.1	20.3	22.5	20.5	18.2	16.4	15.3
Mitchell	15.2	17.2	11.3	14.0	16.0	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.2
Transylvania	6.6	7.2	9.3	9.6	12.2	15.2	16.6	18.2	20.1
Yancey	11.5	12.1	15.1	14.5	17.2	16.3	14.2	12.5	11.4
Total Knoxville, Tenn.	12.7	15.2	18.1	17.4	18.6	16.8	16.1	15.6	15.3
Graham	4.3	4.7	4.9	5.8	6.4	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.8
Swain	8.4	10.4	13.2	11.6	12.2	9.9	8.9	8.2	7.6

[1]Avery organized in 1911.

Table VI-C

PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase Over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Mountain Region	9.0	14.7	19.8	13.8	5.0	6.2	7.3	10.7
Total Bristol, Tenn.	-0.9	3.7	3.6	13.3	-1.5	3.3	3.4	2.2
Alleghany	-0.2	-4.4	-2.9	16.1	-2.2	-6.8	-9.2	-5.8
Ashe	-2.6	10.1	0.1	7.8	-3.5	-7.2	-7.9	-7.0
Watauga	1.0	-0.6	12.5	19.4	1.3	3.6	3.2	4.1
Total Asheville	10.8	17.4	26.6	14.1	7.9	9.4	10.4	13.7
Avery[1]	-	-	14.2	14.9	-1.5	-2.6	-3.1	-2.4
Buncombe	12.4	28.8	52.7	11.0	14.4	19.1	18.7	21.4
Haywood	29.6	11.8	20.3	23.1	8.1	9.5	10.0	13.0
Henderson	15.3	12.2	28.3	11.3	18.7	16.1	16.2	18.9
Jackson	9.7	3.1	30.8	10.5	-0.5	3.3	3.5	4.4
Macon	0.7	6.1	5.7	16.6	1.9	-2.3	-3.2	-2.6
Madison	-2.5	-0.2	1.1	10.9	-8.9	-11.3	-9.9	-6.7
Mitchell	13.3	-34.6	23.8	14.5	-5.2	-2.3	-2.0	-2.1
Transylvania	8.6	29.4	3.1	27.7	24.1	9.3	9.6	10.4
Yancey	5.3	25.0	-4.0	18.7	-5.2	-12.0	-12.0	-8.8

[1] Avery organized in 1911.

Table V-C (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE MOUNTAIN REGION OF NORTH CAROLINA
BY MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Chattanooga, Tenn.	16.4	18.0	19.9	21.6	25.2	24.3	22.2	20.3	19.1
Cherokee	11.9	14.1	15.2	16.2	18.8	18.3	16.7	15.2	14.3
Clay	4.5	3.9	4.6	5.4	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.8

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

Table VI-C (Continued)

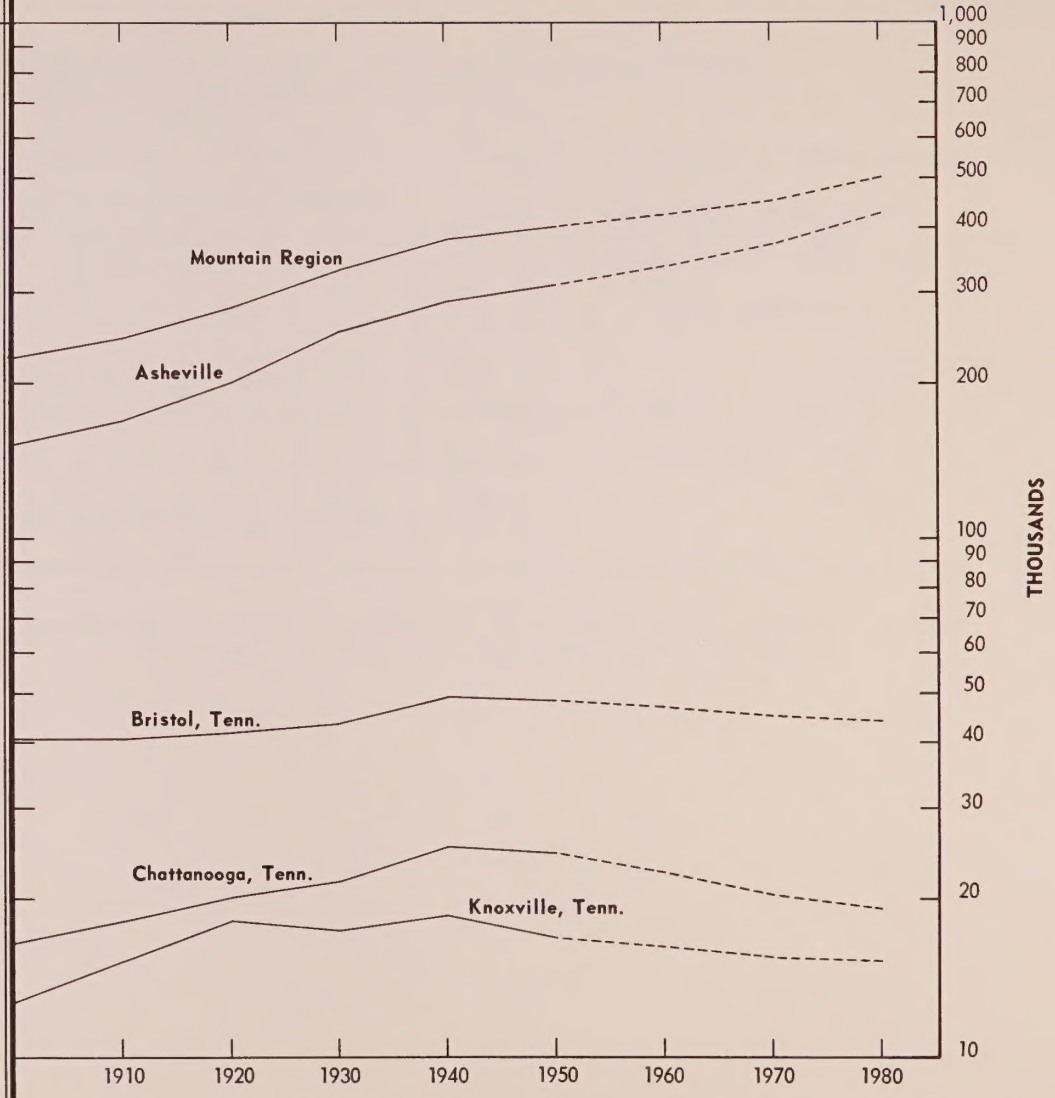
PERCENT INCREASE IN THE POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS AND COUNTIES
IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION, BY DECADES
ACTUAL 1910-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

Market Area and County	Percent Increase over Preceding Census Year							
	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Total Knoxville, Tenn.	18.9	19.4	-3.8	10.7	-9.6	-4.2	-3.1	-1.9
Graham	9.3	2.6	19.9	9.9	7.3	4.6	2.8	5.4
Swain	23.8	27.1	-12.5	5.3	-18.5	-10.3	-7.9	-7.3
Total Chattanooga, Tenn.	10.1	10.2	8.5	16.8	-3.6	-8.7	-8.6	-5.9
Cherokee	19.2	7.8	6.0	16.5	-2.8	-8.7	-9.0	-5.9
Clay	-13.8	18.9	17.0	17.9	-6.2	-8.5	-7.3	-5.9

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

FIGURE 27

POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION AND OF THE TOTAL REGION

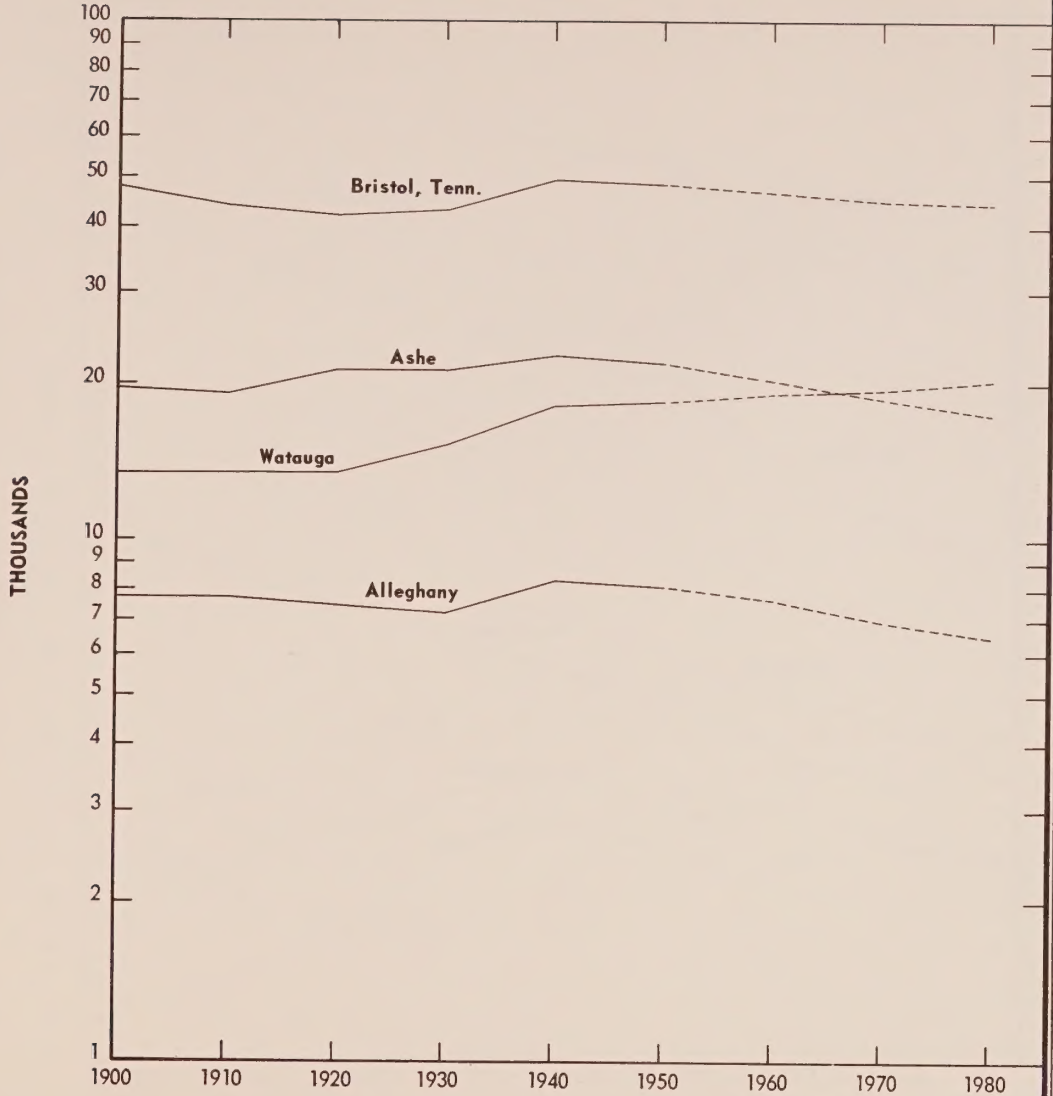


Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 28



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE BRISTOL, TENN., MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

Actual 1900–1950

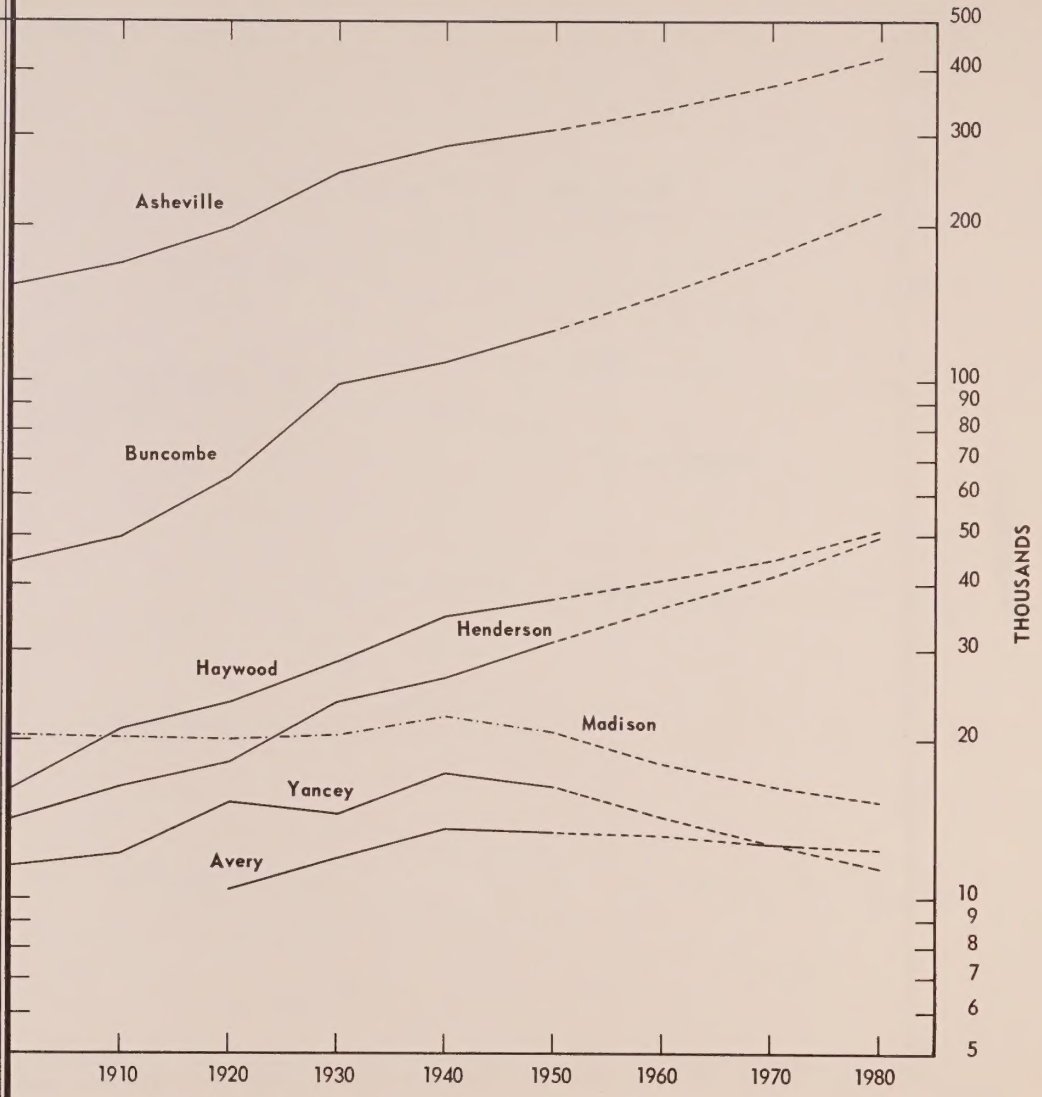
Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

North Carolina State Library
Raleigh

FIGURE 29-A

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE ASHEVILLE MARKET AREA (PART) AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA



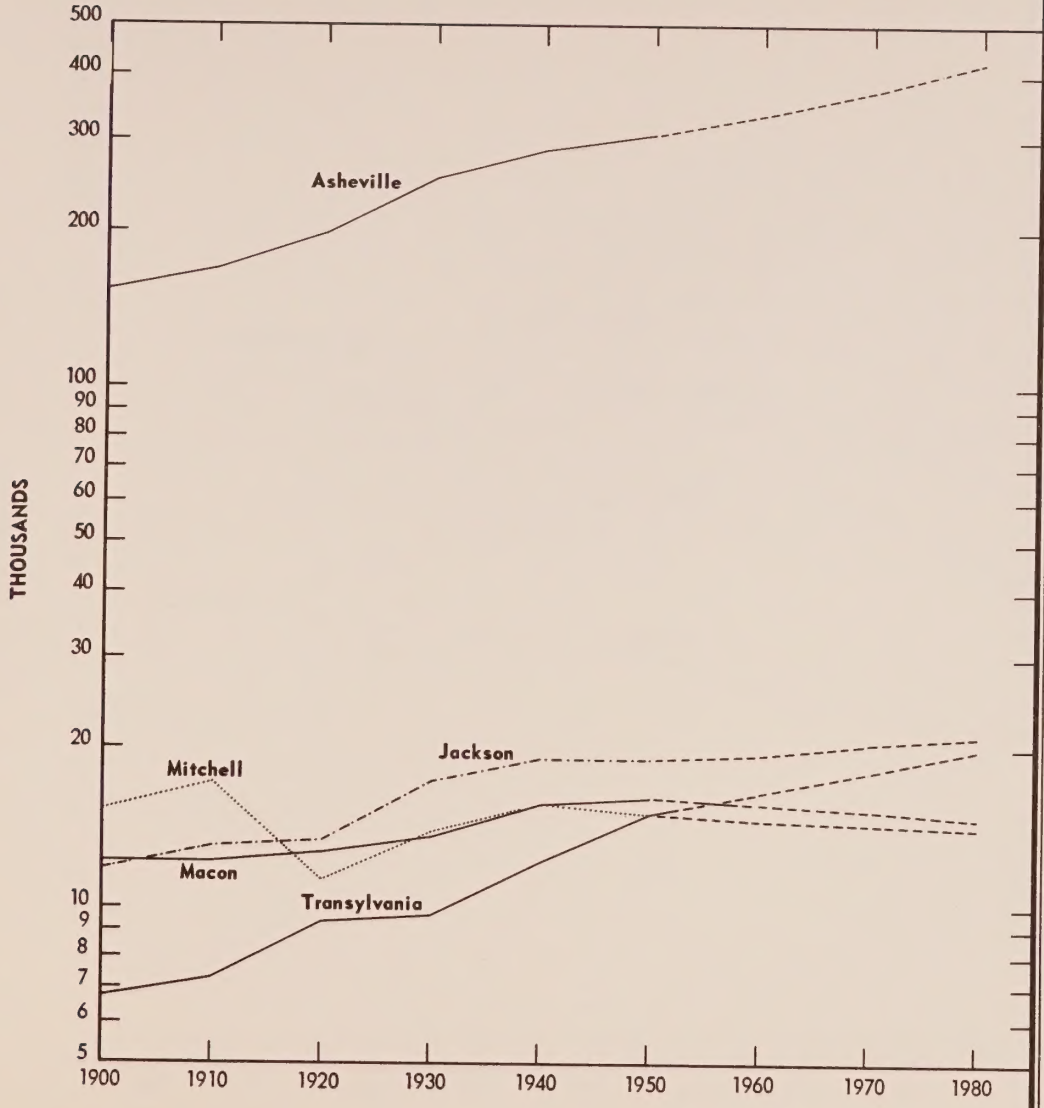
Actual 1900 – 1950

Estimated 1960 – 1980

Source: Table V

Note: Avery organized in 1911.

FIGURE 29-B



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE ASHEVILLE MARKET AREA (PART) AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

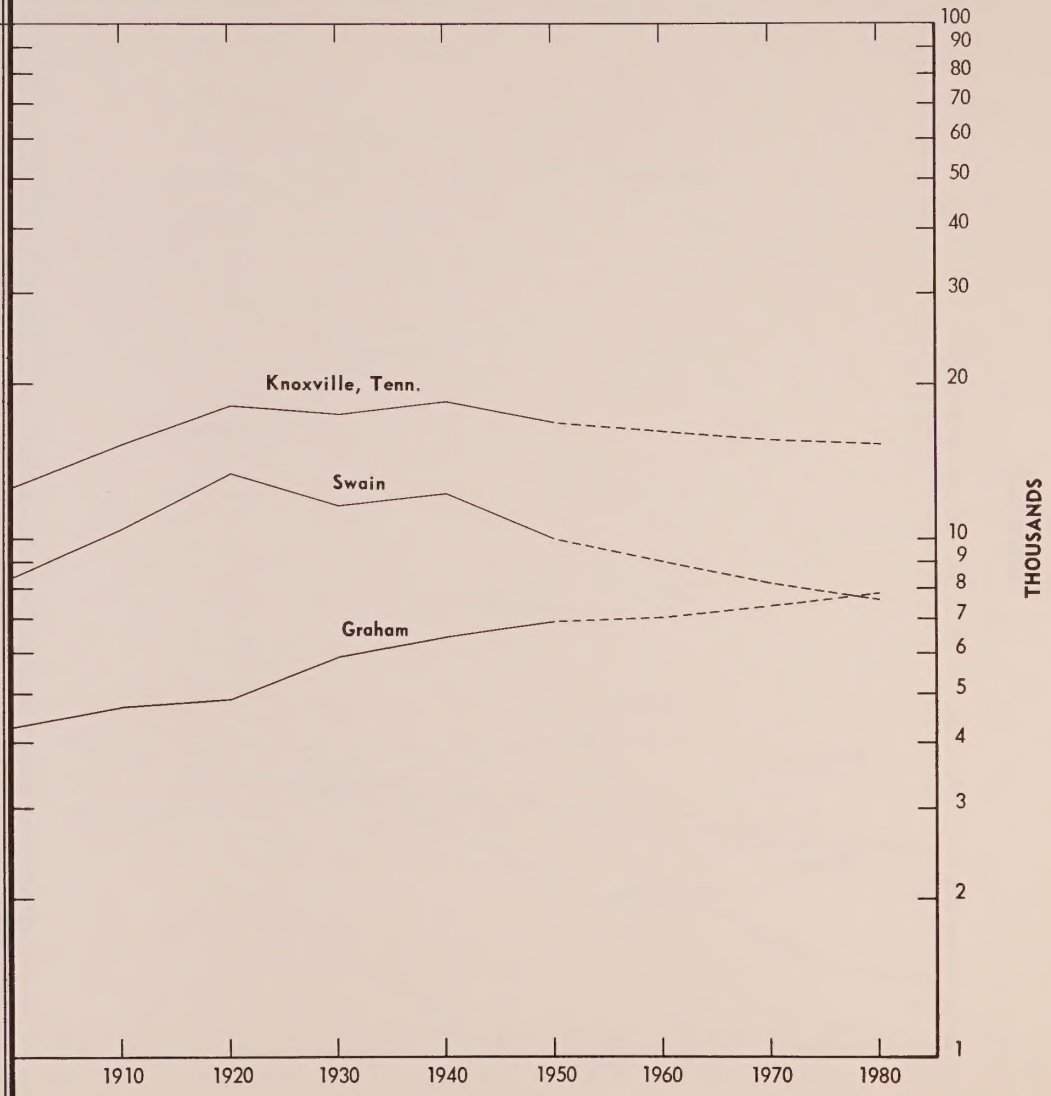
ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 30

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE KNOXVILLE, TENN., MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

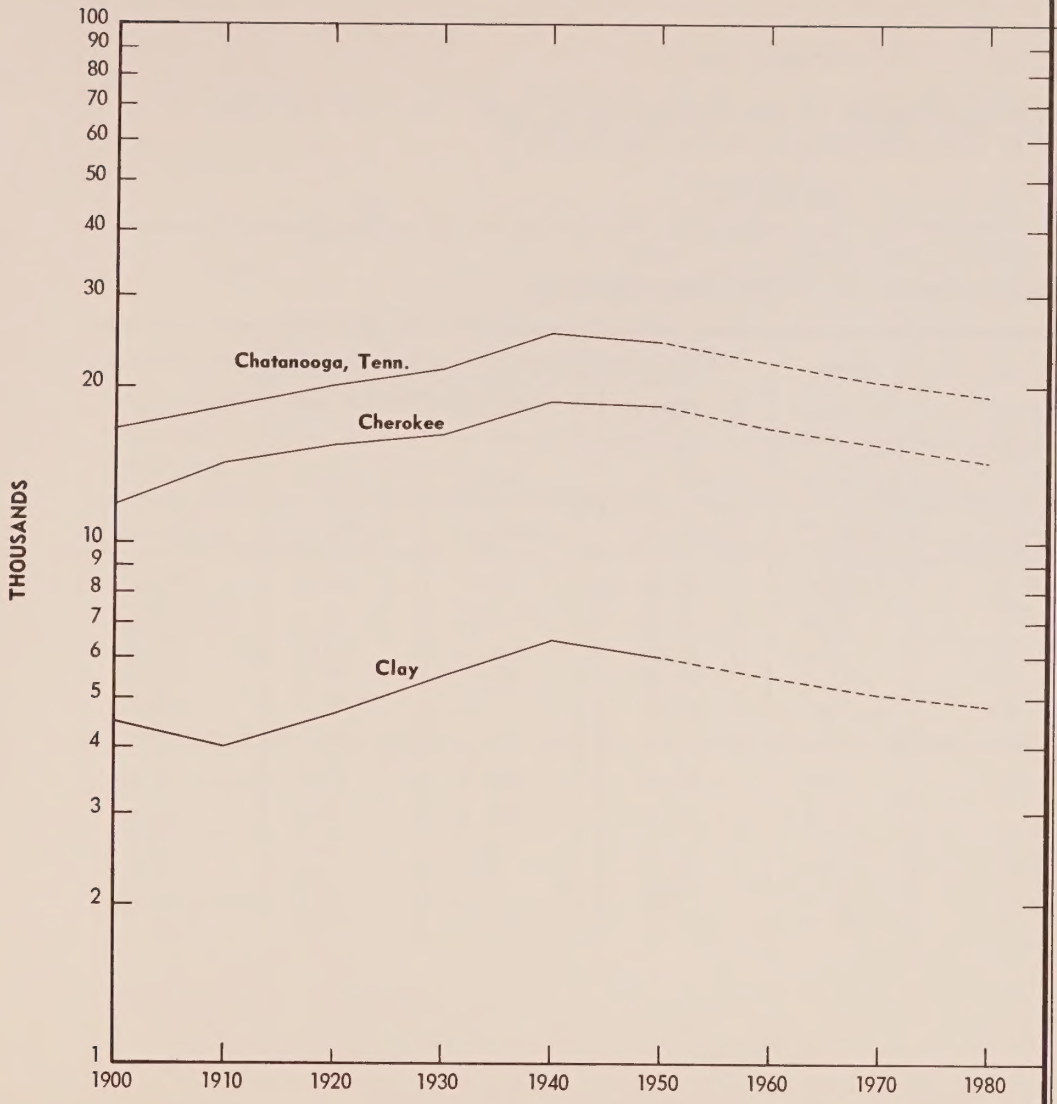


Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

FIGURE 31



POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE CHATTANOOGA, TENN., MARKET AREA AND OF THE TOTAL MARKET AREA

Actual 1900–1950

Estimated 1960–1980

Source: Table V

Table VII

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1980 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total North Carolina	6,190.0	6,190.0	6,184.0	5,353.6	6,837.6
Total Eastern Region	2,179.7	2,179.7	2,202.8	2,076.6	2,354.8
Total Elizabeth City	60.6	60.6	50.0	54.9	60.1
Camden	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.1
Chowan	14.9	14.9	11.3	13.2	14.9
Pasquotank	33.7	33.7	27.0	28.5	31.8
Perquimans	7.7	7.7	7.5	8.9	8.3
Total Washington	63.2	63.2	60.7	73.7	76.4
Beaufort	38.4	38.4	36.3	42.9	44.9
Dare	3.7	3.7	5.0	6.2	5.8
Hyde	3.7	3.7	3.8	5.2	5.1
Tyrell	3.8	3.8	4.2	5.7	5.3
Washington	13.5	13.5	11.4	14.0	15.3

Table VII (Continued)

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1980 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total New Bern	120.0	120.0	94.9	100.3	132.0
Carteret	35.9	35.9	29.5	26.4	51.0
Craven	74.3	74.3	55.5	63.4	69.9
Pamilco	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.5	11.1
Total Wilmington	316.9	330.7	307.3	284.8	348.2
Bladen	35.9	38.9	39.1	35.6	45.0
Brunswick	24.9	24.9	21.6	21.4	25.0
Columbus	64.3	75.1	83.1	65.8	86.0
New Hanover	109.8	109.8	95.1	76.9	100.6
Onslow	62.7	62.7	49.6	64.8	68.5
Pender	19.3	19.3	18.8	20.0	23.1
Total Norfolk, Va.	69.1	69.1	62.6	72.5	77.7
Currituck	4.1	4.1	4.0	5.2	5.3
Gates	7.6	7.6	7.3	8.7	8.7
Hertford	26.1	26.1	21.7	24.3	28.4
Northampton	31.3	31.3	29.6	34.2	35.3

Table VII (Continued)

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1980 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total Rocky Mt.-Wilson	435.0	449.0	507.2	453.0	480.7
Bertie	26.8	26.8	23.5	30.0	29.3
Edgecombe	69.8	69.8	75.8	67.6	71.5
Halifax	68.7	73.7	84.2	75.9	78.9
Martin	32.0	35.0	37.0	35.1	37.7
Nash	86.5	86.5	97.1	80.6	89.1
Pitt	75.2	81.2	102.1	90.5	92.8
Wilson	76.0	76.0	87.5	72.6	81.4
Total Kinston	96.1	96.1	108.4	98.6	104.6
Greene	18.5	18.5	22.9	24.1	20.3
Jones	11.0	11.0	11.1	12.8	12.3
Lenoir	66.6	66.6	74.4	61.7	72.0
Total Goldsboro	200.1	200.1	223.2	198.9	228.6
Duplin	49.4	49.4	57.9	52.4	56.4
Sampson	59.2	59.2	70.1	63.7	76.8
Wayne	91.5	91.5	95.2	82.8	95.5

Table VII (Continued)

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1980 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total Raleigh	471.5	433.7	447.0	400.5	470.7
Franklin	33.8	33.8	27.8	35.1	37.1
Harnett	66.1	70.1	81.4	66.4	81.5
Johnston	78.7	78.7	102.2	87.4	89.4
Wake	269.7	227.9	215.4	185.8	236.7
Warren	23.2	23.2	20.2	25.8	25.9
Total Fayetteville	347.2	357.2	341.5	338.9	375.5
Cumberland	167.7	162.7	157.3	169.0	170.4
Hoke	19.8	19.8	17.8	19.4	21.4
Robeson	123.0	133.0	128.9	117.2	142.0
Scotland	36.7	41.7	37.5	33.3	41.7

Table VII (Continued)

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1980 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total Piedmont Region	3,507.5	3,507.5	3,420.7	2,765.6	3,857.5
Total Durham	427.6	427.6	414.8	364.8	471.8
Chatham	25.5	21.5	19.4	26.1	22.0
Durham	205.5	205.5	202.9	157.9	238.6
Granville	35.6	35.6	29.2	35.0	37.9
Lee	40.2	44.2	38.2	30.9	41.8
Orange	56.1	56.1	48.6	44.6	54.2
Person	22.5	22.5	29.0	29.5	31.7
Vance	42.0	42.0	47.5	40.8	45.6
Total Danville, Va.	22.9	22.9	18.3	24.5	27.9
Caswell	22.9	22.9	18.3	24.5	27.9
Total Greensboro	780.7	780.7	728.9	556.8	865.7
Alamance	137.6	137.6	114.8	90.4	156.3
Guilford	447.0	447.0	432.8	277.6	477.4
Moore	45.1	45.1	48.9	45.7	42.3
Randolph	70.6	70.6	51.7	61.5	84.2
Rockingham	80.4	80.4	80.7	81.6	95.6

Table VII (Continued)

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1980 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total Winston-Salem	547.3	547.3	590.2	475.8	598.0
Davidson	108.7	108.7	108.2	86.0	112.0
Davie	18.5	14.5	10.1	16.6	17.6
Forsyth	267.0	267.0	326.9	213.4	287.5
Stokes	17.0	17.0	9.8	23.1	22.7
Surry	59.6	63.6	58.6	56.4	64.8
Wilkes	50.9	50.9	53.4	54.8	63.3
Yadkin	25.7	25.7	23.2	25.5	30.1
Total Charlotte	1,404.0	1,389.0	1,352.9	1,073.8	1,523.0
Anson	23.6	23.6	16.9	31.2	25.5
Cabarrus	92.1	92.1	123.5	88.9	123.2
Cleveland	96.2	115.2	119.6	92.2	125.5
Gaston	217.5	244.6	219.9	161.1	247.2
Iredell	96.7	81.7	76.1	70.2	84.3
Lincoln	37.6	43.6	32.6	33.6	42.8
Mecklenburg	505.1	455.0	385.7	262.9	495.3
Montgomery	17.1	17.1	7.3	18.3	20.6
Richmond	48.1	58.1	73.0	54.8	62.7
Rowan	109.6	109.6	128.8	100.6	130.8
Rutherford	55.2	55.2	65.9	60.7	69.8
Stanly	47.3	47.3	62.7	49.0	50.7
Union	57.8	45.8	40.9	50.3	44.6

Table VII (Continued)

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION ON NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1930 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total Hickory	313.7	328.7	301.2	253.4	255.7
Alexander	14.4	14.4	10.1	16.0	17.4
Burke	78.6	78.6	71.3	58.1	89.6
Caldwell	70.5	85.5	78.4	64.7	95.1
Catawba	112.7	112.7	104.2	81.6	113.7
McDowell	37.6	37.6	37.2	33.0	39.8
Total Spartanburg, S. C.	11.4	11.4	14.5	16.5	15.5
Polk	11.4	11.4	14.5	16.5	15.5
Total Mountain Region	502.7	502.7	560.5	511.4	625.3
Total Bristol, Tenn.	44.2	44.2	47.1	58.1	60.2
Alleghany	6.5	6.5	6.2	8.0	9.1
Ashe	17.4	17.4	18.6	23.2	23.0
Watauga	20.4	20.4	22.3	26.9	28.0

Table VII (Continued)

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR 1980 BY REGIONS, MARKET AREAS, AND COUNTIES

(Thousands)

Area	Best Estimate	Ratio Projections		Arithmetic Projection	Geometric Projection
		Two-Decade	Five-Decade		
Total Asheville	424.0	424.0	464.4	403.3	517.4
Avery	12.3	12.3	16.6	16.7	17.5
Buncombe	213.6	213.6	226.8	169.4	250.3
Haywood	51.2	48.5	59.5	49.6	60.9
Henderson	49.6	49.6	48.6	41.8	52.9
Jackson	21.5	22.8	26.9	26.5	30.1
Macon	14.9	14.9	15.1	18.1	20.6
Madison	15.3	15.3	9.9	22.0	20.9
Mitchell	14.2	14.2	20.5	19.8	20.8
Transylvania	20.1	21.5	22.0	19.7	25.3
Yancey	11.4	11.4	18.5	19.7	18.0
Total Knoxville, Tenn.	15.3	12.8	19.0	20.1	17.5
Graham	7.8	7.8	7.9	7.9	9.8
Swain	7.6	5.1	11.1	12.2	7.6
Total Chattanooga, Tenn.	19.1	21.6	30.0	29.9	30.2
Cherokee	14.3	16.2	22.7	22.1	22.3
Clay	4.8	5.4	7.3	7.8	8.0

Table VIII

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA AS A PERCENT OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CENSUS REGION, AND POPULATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CENSUS REGION AS A PERCENT OF THE UNITED STATES ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980[1]

Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
$\frac{\text{S. Atlantic Region}}{\text{United States}} \times 100$	13.74	13.26	13.23	12.86	13.54	14.06	14.35	14.44	14.48
$\frac{\text{North Carolina}}{\text{S. Atlantic Region}} \times 100$	18.14	18.09	18.29	20.07	20.04	19.18	17.99	17.11	16.50

[1]Estimated percentages are those used in two-decade ratio method.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission

Table IX

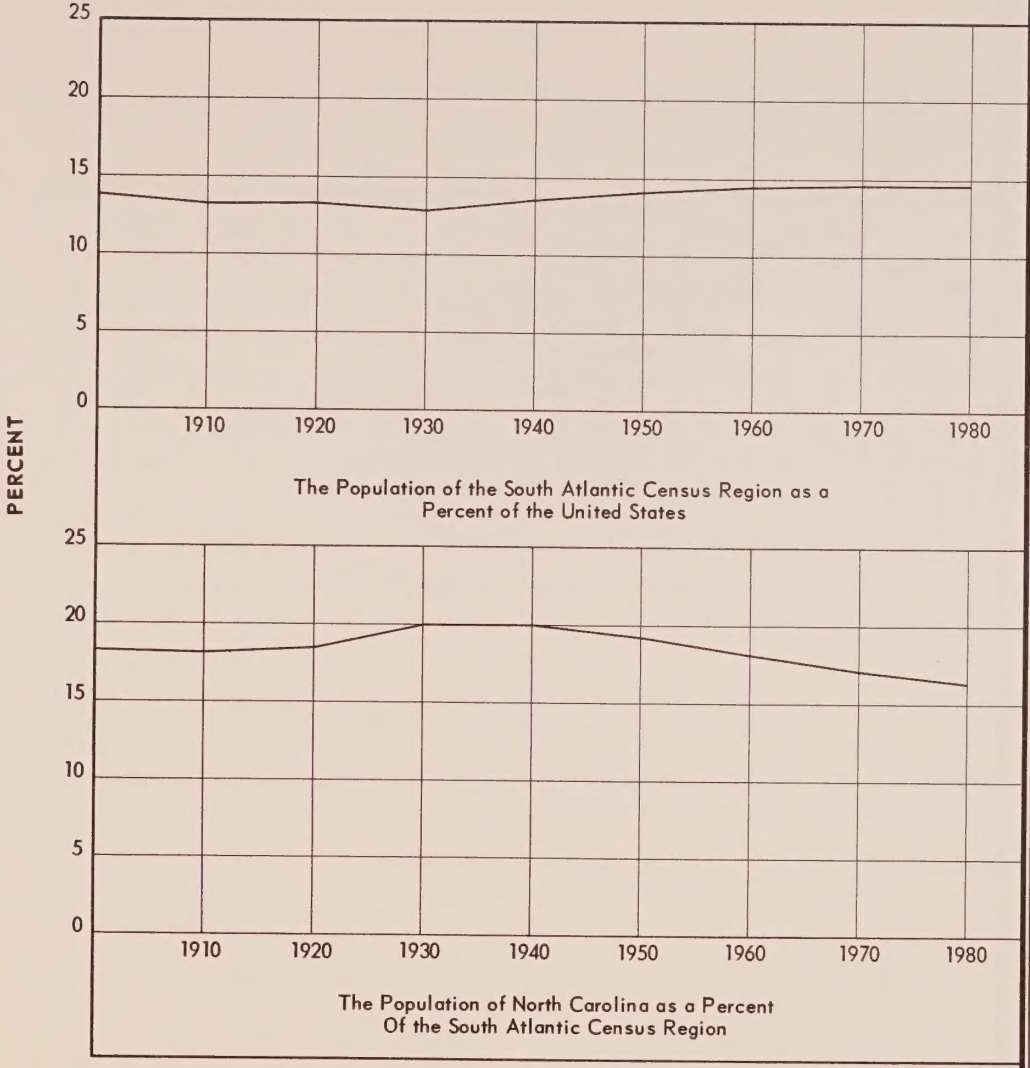
POPULATION OF THE THREE REGIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980[1]

Region	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Eastern	43.10	43.14	42.38	39.88	39.04	38.09	36.62	35.15	33.68
Piedmont	45.16	45.87	46.75	49.60	50.31	51.92	53.94	55.96	57.98
Mountain	11.74	10.99	10.87	10.52	10.65	9.99	9.44	8.89	8.34
Total North Carolina	100.0	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1]Actual percentage adjusted to exclude military population. Estimated percentages are those used in two-decade ratio method.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission

FIGURE 32



POPULATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC CENSUS REGION AS A PERCENT OF THE UNITED STATES , AND POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA AS A PERCENT OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION

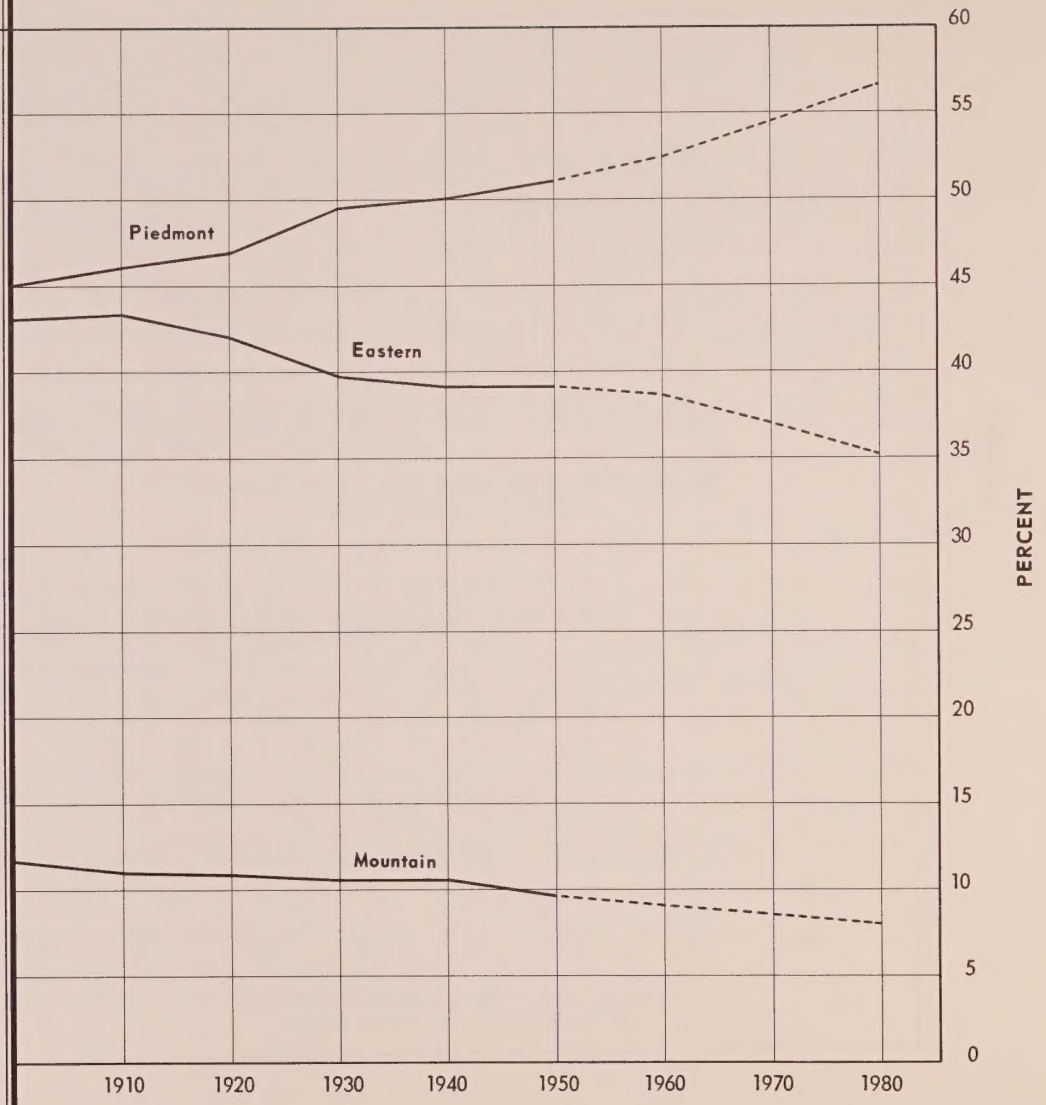
ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table VIII

FIGURE 33

POPULATION OF THE REGIONS OF NORTH CAROLINA AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL STATE POPULATION



ACTUAL 1900–1950

ESTIMATED 1960–1980

Source: Table III

Table X-A

POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS IN THE EASTERN REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL REGION
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980[1]

Market Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Elizabeth City	4.84	4.71	4.13	3.68	3.40	3.40	3.25	3.10	2.95
Washington	6.86	6.40	5.61	5.19	4.90	4.45	4.01	3.57	3.13
New Bern	5.38	5.19	4.93	4.50	4.26	4.55	4.60	4.65	4.70
Wilmington	12.58	12.84	12.43	11.87	12.47	13.22	12.53	13.84	14.15
Norfolk, Va.	6.42	5.88	5.28	4.90	4.63	4.35	4.04	3.73	3.42
Rocky Mt.-Wilson	21.23	21.95	23.05	23.95	23.37	22.58	22.35	22.12	21.89
Kinston	4.77	4.69	5.13	5.13	5.08	5.97	4.90	4.83	4.76
Goldsboro	9.82	9.57	10.13	10.15	10.46	10.27	10.15	10.03	9.91
Raleigh	18.03	17.99	18.51	19.24	19.49	19.71	20.10	20.49	20.88
Fayetteville	10.07	10.79	10.80	11.39	11.94	12.50	13.07	13.64	14.21
Total Eastern Region	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1]Actual percentages adjusted to exclude military and college population. Estimated percentages are those used in two-decade ratio method.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission

Table X-B

POPULATION OF THE MARKET AREAS IN THE EASTERN REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THE TOTAL REGION
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980[1]

Market Area	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Durham	14.20	14.45	13.87	13.21	12.89	12.68	12.32	11.96	11.60
Danville, Va.	1.75	1.47	1.32	1.16	1.12	1.02	0.90	0.78	0.66
Greensboro	17.52	17.01	17.42	18.50	19.23	19.89	20.69	21.49	22.29
Winston-Salem	18.37	18.35	19.07	18.46	18.01	17.42	16.82	16.22	15.62
Charlotte	38.10	38.58	38.72	39.44	39.03	39.12	39.42	39.72	40.02
Hickory	9.24	9.39	8.87	8.57	9.06	9.30	9.36	9.42	9.48
Spartanburg, S. C.	0.82	0.75	0.73	0.66	0.66	0.57	0.49	0.41	0.33
Total Piedmont Region	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bristol, Tenn.	18.32	16.65	15.06	13.01	12.95	11.99	10.65	9.30	7.94
Asheville	68.58	69.66	71.28	75.29	75.50	77.64	80.20	82.67	85.08
Knoxville, Tenn.	5.73	6.25	6.51	5.22	4.90	4.24	3.60	3.06	2.60
Chattanooga, Tenn.	7.37	7.44	7.15	6.48	6.65	6.13	5.55	4.97	4.38
Total Mountain Region	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1]Actual percentages adjusted to exclude college population. Estimated percentages are those used in two-decade ratio method.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

Table XI-A

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE EASTERN REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Camden	13.86	12.62	12.00	11.73	11.49	10.19	9.23	8.27	7.31
Chowan	25.98	25.29	23.75	24.23	24.44	24.46	24.63	24.80	24.97
Pasquotank	34.60	37.36	39.41	41.12	43.43	46.62	49.32	52.02	54.72
Perquimans	25.56	24.73	24.84	22.92	20.64	18.73	16.82	14.91	13.00
Total Elizabeth City	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Beaufort	47.13	50.75	51.02	53.44	53.40	55.22	57.20	59.04	60.76
Dare	8.48	7.96	8.41	7.94	8.86	8.04	7.34	6.62	5.89
Hyde	16.56	14.53	13.80	13.04	11.52	9.63	8.19	6.96	5.92
Tyrell	8.89	8.58	7.97	7.88	8.15	7.51	7.05	6.57	6.08
Washington	18.94	18.18	18.80	17.70	18.07	19.60	20.22	20.81	21.35
Total Washington	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Carteret	26.83	27.92	28.76	29.72	30.84	32.22	33.46	34.70	35.94
Craven	54.89	51.88	54.30	53.93	52.79	53.22	53.38	53.54	53.70
Pamlico	18.28	20.20	16.94	16.35	16.37	14.56	13.16	11.76	10.36
Total New Bern	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bladen	17.21	14.75	14.65	14.93	15.65	14.88	14.46	14.04	13.62
Brunswick	12.32	11.82	11.03	10.55	9.87	9.64	9.33	9.02	8.71
Columbus	20.71	22.95	22.34	25.16	26.31	25.36	25.67	25.98	26.29
New Hanover	25.10	26.24	30.12	28.70	27.62	31.70	33.94	36.18	38.42
Onslow	11.62	11.57	10.90	10.20	10.34	9.19	8.19	7.19	6.19
Pender	13.04	12.67	10.96	10.46	10.21	9.23	8.41	7.59	6.77
Total Wilmington	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table XI-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE EASTERN REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Currituck	12.46	13.76	12.69	10.83	10.41	9.45	8.19	6.96	5.92
Gates	19.88	18.70	18.39	17.03	15.62	14.56	13.40	12.24	11.05
Hertford	27.29	27.61	28.44	28.31	30.04	32.68	44.01	44.69	45.29
Northampton	40.37	39.93	40.48	43.83	43.93	43.31	34.40	36.11	37.74
Total Norfolk, Va.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Bertie	11.85	11.03	9.60	8.54	8.06	7.75	7.19	6.63	6.07
Edgecombe	15.35	15.33	15.20	15.83	15.12	15.14	15.36	15.58	15.80
Halifax	17.77	18.03	17.50	17.60	17.39	17.12	16.97	16.82	16.67
Martin	8.88	8.52	8.33	7.73	8.03	8.19	8.10	8.01	7.92
Nash	14.70	16.15	16.42	17.45	17.11	17.58	18.24	18.90	19.56
Pitt	17.83	17.40	18.23	18.00	18.84	18.23	17.75	17.27	16.79
Wilson	13.62	13.54	14.72	14.85	15.45	15.99	16.39	16.79	17.19
Total Rocky Mt.-Wilson	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Green	30.95	29.35	29.12	28.79	26.24	24.04	22.46	20.88	19.30
Jones	21.14	19.57	17.80	16.09	15.46	14.68	13.59	12.50	11.41
Lenoir	47.91	51.08	53.08	55.12	58.30	61.28	63.95	66.62	69.29
Total Kinston	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table XI-A (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE EASTERN REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980[1]

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Duplin	27.95	27.92	27.51	27.38	27.31	26.48	25.88	25.28	24.68
Sampson	32.92	32.90	32.77	31.27	32.60	32.09	31.25	30.41	29.57
Wayne	39.13	39.18	39.72	41.35	40.09	41.43	42.87	44.31	45.75
Total Goldsboro	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Franklin	17.07	14.37	13.29	12.12	11.21	10.53	9.69	8.85	8.01
Harnett	10.87	12.91	14.11	15.59	16.32	15.89	16.09	16.29	16.49
Johnston	21.92	24.11	24.41	23.70	23.53	22.15	20.99	19.83	18.67
Wake	37.12	36.81	37.43	38.98	40.40	43.52	46.12	48.72	51.32
Warren	13.02	11.80	10.76	9.61	8.54	7.91	7.11	6.31	5.51
Total Raleigh	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Cumberland	35.59	34.40	29.95	29.90	30.72	31.23	31.55	31.87	32.19
Hoke[2]	-	-	10.01	9.89	9.00	8.34	7.86	7.38	6.90
Robeson	49.13	50.63	46.71	46.20	46.29	46.48	46.44	46.40	46.36
Scotland	15.28	14.97	13.33	14.01	13.99	13.95	14.15	14.35	14.55
Total Fayetteville	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1]Actual percentages adjusted to exclude military and college population. Estimated percentages are those used in two-decade ratio method.
[2]Hoke organized in 1911.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.
Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

Table XI-B

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE PIEDMONT REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Chatham	19.68	15.48	14.36	11.65	10.70	9.75	8.22	6.69	5.35
Durham	21.60	24.12	25.44	32.35	34.72	36.79	40.47	44.15	47.73
Granville	19.15	17.17	16.18	13.84	12.70	12.21	11.10	9.99	8.86
Lee [1]	-	7.78	8.07	8.19	8.11	9.04	9.70	10.36	11.00
Orange	12.09	10.30	10.78	10.20	9.98	10.52	10.69	10.86	11.01
Person	13.74	11.87	11.43	10.62	10.83	9.36	8.11	6.86	5.60
Vance	13.74	13.28	13.74	13.15	12.96	12.33	11.71	11.09	10.45
Total Durham	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Caswell	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Danville, Va.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Alamance	17.14	16.68	15.70	14.50	16.66	17.44	17.56	17.68	17.80
Guilford	26.09	35.14	38.04	45.74	44.65	46.14	49.70	53.26	56.82
Moore	15.77	9.88	10.26	9.71	8.98	8.11	7.35	6.59	5.83
Randolph	18.85	17.13	14.81	12.48	12.92	12.44	11.34	10.24	9.14
Rockingham	22.15	21.17	21.19	17.57	16.79	15.87	14.05	12.23	10.41
Total Greensboro	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1] Lee organized in 1908.

Table XI-B (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE PIEDMONT REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Davidson	14.91	15.84	15.43	16.50	16.53	17.39	18.32	19.22	20.07
Davie	7.71	7.21	5.95	4.96	4.61	4.31	3.77	3.23	2.68
Forsyth	22.44	25.48	33.87	38.49	39.17	40.73	43.31	45.82	48.24
Stokes	12.64	10.85	9.02	7.68	7.02	6.01	4.89	3.91	3.13
Surry	16.24	16.00	14.23	13.70	12.95	12.74	12.43	12.10	11.75
Wilkes	17.10	16.31	14.31	12.46	13.32	12.64	11.57	10.49	9.39
Yadkin	8.96	8.31	7.19	6.21	6.40	6.18	5.71	5.23	4.74
Total Winston-Salem	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Anson	6.71	6.52	6.12	4.74	4.07	3.33	2.66	2.13	1.70
Cabarrus	6.89	6.72	7.28	7.15	8.49	7.94	7.51	7.07	6.64
Cleveland	7.70	7.55	7.40	8.38	8.30	8.01	8.11	8.21	8.30
Gaston	8.57	9.49	11.06	12.60	12.51	13.79	15.10	16.38	17.63
Iredell	8.92	8.79	8.19	7.53	7.21	7.01	6.64	6.27	5.89
Lincoln	4.76	4.39	3.86	3.69	3.46	3.42	3.33	3.24	3.14
Mecklenburg	16.96	17.17	17.43	20.64	21.69	24.42	27.24	29.99	32.69
Montgomery	4.36	3.83	3.15	2.62	2.33	2.15	1.84	1.54	1.23
Richmond	4.87	5.04	5.52	5.49	5.26	4.93	4.68	4.44	4.19
Rowan	9.54	9.61	9.51	9.14	9.89	9.38	8.90	8.40	7.90
Rutherford	7.71	7.27	6.78	6.53	6.51	5.77	5.18	4.58	3.98
Stanly	4.67	5.10	5.92	4.88	4.69	4.62	4.22	3.81	3.41
Union	8.34	8.52	7.78	6.61	5.59	5.23	4.59	3.94	3.30
Total Charlotte	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Table XI-B (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE PIEDMONT REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980[1]

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Alexander	13.86	12.20	11.51	9.59	8.28	7.62	6.54	5.46	4.38
Burke	22.39	22.52	21.96	21.85	23.76	23.84	23.86	23.88	23.90
Caldwell	19.85	21.65	18.84	20.80	22.03	22.70	23.80	24.90	26.00
Catawba	28.00	29.38	31.89	32.66	31.78	32.36	33.00	33.64	34.28
McDowell	15.90	14.25	15.80	15.10	14.15	13.48	12.80	12.12	11.44
Total Hickory	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Polk	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Total Spartanburg S. C.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1]Actual percentages adjusted to exclude college population. Estimated percentages are those used in two-decade ratio method.

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

Table XI-C

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS[1]
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Alleghany	19.04	19.18	17.68	16.57	16.98	17.17	16.93	16.69	16.45
Ashe	48.04	47.24	50.14	48.46	46.14	46.07	45.46	44.85	44.24
Watauga	32.92	33.58	32.18	34.97	36.88	36.76	37.61	38.46	39.31
Total Bristol, Tenn.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Avery[2]	-	-	5.21	4.70	4.74	4.34	3.88	3.41	2.92
Buncombe	29.04	29.48	32.36	39.03	37.98	40.44	44.12	47.54	50.82
Haywood	10.63	12.43	11.85	11.27	12.15	12.24	12.06	11.83	11.55
Henderson	9.25	9.63	9.20	9.33	9.10	10.05	10.69	11.26	11.79
Jackson	7.77	7.70	6.76	6.98	6.76	6.12	5.74	5.33	4.90
Macon	7.94	7.22	6.50	5.45	5.55	5.26	4.70	4.13	3.54
Madison	13.54	11.92	10.13	8.09	7.86	6.39	5.11	4.09	3.27
Mitchell	9.97	10.21	5.69	5.56	5.58	4.92	4.42	3.91	3.38
Transylvania	4.34	4.26	4.69	3.82	4.27	4.94	5.04	5.11	5.12
Yancey	7.52	7.15	7.61	5.77	6.01	5.30	4.24	3.39	2.71
Total Asheville	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Graham	34.08	31.34	26.92	33.55	34.51	40.97	47.49	54.01	60.53
Swain	65.92	68.66	73.08	66.45	65.49	59.03	52.51	45.99	39.47
Total Knoxville, Tenn.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

[1] Actual percentages adjusted to exclude college population. Estimated percentages are those used in two decade ratio method.

[2] Avery organized in 1911.

Table XI-C (Continued)

POPULATION OF THE COUNTIES IN THE MOUNTAIN REGION
AS A PERCENT OF THEIR RESPECTIVE MARKET AREAS
ACTUAL 1900-1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980

(Thousands)

Market Area and County	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1960	1970	1980
Cherokee	72.35	78.34	76.64	74.82	74.60	75.28	75.13	74.98	74.83
Clay	27.65	21.66	23.36	25.18	25.40	24.72	24.87	25.02	25.17
Total Chattanooga, Tenn.	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

Estimated: North Carolina State Highway Commission.

CHAPTER III . . . . . METHODOLOGY AND SUPPORTING DATA

METHODS OF FORECASTING POPULATION

Many methods are available for forecasting the population of a given area. The methods may be divided into two groups according to whether or not they give explicit consideration to the three components of population change: births, deaths, and net migration.

The methods in the first group, typified by the cohort-survival method, build up population estimates through the separate projection of each of the three components of population change. Such methods, while they require laborious computations, have a definite advantage where knowledge of future age and sex distribution is desirable, since they can be set up to yield these distributions with precision. Perhaps their greatest advantage, however, lies in cases where migration is not expected to enter significantly into the picture of population change; for in such cases, given the closely predictable mortality trends resulting from modern medicine, error in the projections can be confined primarily to that made in the projection of birth rates. For this reason, the cohort-survival method is almost invariably the one used in projections of the national population.

In the second group of projection methods, separate consideration is not given to each of the three components of population change; rather, projections are made by means which aggregate the effects of these three components, giving explicit consideration only to the total change produced. Prominent in this group of methods

are: arithmetic and geometric extrapolation, in which a linear or curvi-linear trend is fitted to the population data and extrapolated, mathematically or graphically, to the projection date; the logistic curve, a mathematical formula devised specifically for use in the extrapolation of population data; various forms of the ratio method, in which a projection is derived through a correlation of the growth of the area under study with that of some larger area for which a projection is made or is already available; and the employment forecast, in which the future population of an area is derived through some assumed ratio to future employment in the area, the latter itself being projected in any of a number of ways.[1]

While this list is by no means exhaustive, it will suffice to indicate, not only the broad range of methods which are available for forecasting, but also something of the uncertainties involved in making a forecast; for so little is known about the precise manner in which economic, social, and other forces operate to produce population changes that it is not possible to make a positive statement about which of the methods is preferable for use in a given situation. Studies conducted by the Bureau of the Census would seem to indicate, however, that two of those mentioned here, the cohort-survival and the ratio methods, can be expected to yield significantly more reliable results than the rest.[2] One of these, the ratio method, was chosen as the principal method for use in this study.

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[1] For full descriptions and evaluations of these and other methods, see U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Better Population Forecasting for Areas and Communites, by Van Beuren Stanbery, Washington, D. C., September 1952.

[2] A complete description of the design of the test and of the results is given in: Helen R. White, "Empirical Study of the Accuracy of Selected Methods of Projecting State Population," Journal of the American Statistical Association, Vol. 49, No. 267, pp. 480-498, September 1954.

METHODS USED IN THIS STUDY

In all, three methods and four independent series of projections were made for North Carolina and its subdivisions in the course of this study. Two of the series were projected by the ratio method, one of them using two decades of historical data and the other, five decades. The third series was made by arithmetic extrapolation and the fourth, by geometric extrapolation.

Certain basic assumptions underlie the approach used in making all of the projections. These are that 1) no major war, epidemic, or other catastrophe will occur during the projection period, 2) the period will be characterized by a high level of economic activity with no severe depression, and 3) relatively high birth and migration rates, comparable with those of the present and recent past, will be maintained throughout the period. Special assumptions which were introduced at various stages of the projections and the assumptions which are implicit in the projection methods themselves are discussed as they become relevant.

All four of the projection series were given consideration in the setting up of a series of best estimates and all of them are shown, for comparative purposes, in Table VII, Page 90. Because of their consistency with the basic assumptions of this study, and with the foreseeable trends of each area, the results of the ratio method using two decades of data were adopted as the best estimates for many areas; but, as was indicated in Chapter I, adjustments were made wherever individual considerations warranted them. Detailed descriptions of all the methods used and of the adjustments made are presented below.

Ratio Method

As indicated in an earlier section, population projections made by the ratio method are derived by correlating the growth of the area under study with that of some larger area for which a projection is made or is already available. Two basic

assumptions underlie the method. One is that the growth of a particular area is closely related to that of larger areas of which it is a part and to which it has physical, social, and economic ties. The other is that relatively more accurate predictions can be made, generally speaking, for large areas than can be made for smaller ones.[1]

The logic supporting these assumptions is interrelated. First, the economic, social, and other forces which operate to produce changes in the size and distribution of population tend to be widespread and to effect changes concurrently throughout the nation. Thus we have seen that higher birth rates, lower death rates, and trends toward urbanization and suburbanization have had their impact in all areas of the country. Second, the forces which operate to produce enormous changes in population in a small community--the installation or removal of a large factory or military base, a disaster, a change in transportation facilities--tend to "average out," and thus to become more stable and predictable, over large areas.

The basic mechanics of the ratio method are quite simple. A brief example will serve to illustrate its operation. Suppose that the best obtainable estimate of the United States population which can be expected by the year 2000 is 300 million. Suppose, too, that Region A has always contained 10% of the total United States population. If there were no reason to think that Region A's ratio to the United States would change in the future (that is, that it would grow any faster or slower than the United States as a whole), then an estimate of 30 million (10% of 300 million) would seem quite reasonable for Region A in the year 2000. (If, on the other hand, Region A had in the past declined in its ratio to the total United States from 12% to 10%, and all indications were that this decline would continue, then the ratio expected in the year 2000 might be 8%, yielding a pro-

[1] For empirical evidence supporting this thesis, see: Helen R. White, Ibid.

jected population for Region A of 24 million.) A projection for a state within Region A might be obtained by the direct application of the state's expected percentage of the total United States population to the United States projection. More logical, however, would be to project the state's ratio to Region A, and to derive a state projection by applying that projected ratio to Region A's projected population as derived above; for it is likely that the state's growth would be more closely related to the growth of its immediate region than to that of the entire country.

The ratio procedure followed in this study is very similar to the example just presented. Using as a starting point United States projections prepared by the Bureau of the Census, ratios were developed and used to obtain projections for progressively smaller areas: the South Atlantic Census Region, North Carolina, the regions of North Carolina, the market areas of each region, and, finally, the counties of each market area.

In the example previously given of the working of the ratio method, it was noted that it would be possible to derive a state projection directly from a United States projection, without "stepping down" through intermediate-sized areas. Similarly, it would have been possible to derive county estimates by the direct correlation of each county's growth with that of the state. We noted in the example, however, that a state's growth is more closely related to the growth of its region than to that of the entire country; and it was felt that, in the same manner, each North Carolina county's growth is more closely related to growth in its region and immediate area than to growth in the state as a whole.

The regions and market areas which were used in obtaining intermediate estimates on which to base county projections have been described in Chapter I and shown in Figure 1. As was noted in that chapter, most of the market areas conform with those delineated, on the basis of retail sales, in the Curtis Publishing Company's Market

Areas of the United States.[1] While it is recognized that retail sales are by no means a perfect criterion of interrelationship among counties, the groupings indicated by the criterion were felt to be generally good. In a few cases, however, changes were made on the basis of first-hand knowledge of the economic and other ties of the counties concerned.[2]

As has been stated previously, two sets of estimates were derived by this method. The sets differ in only three important ways: 1) the United States projection series to which the estimates are tied, 2) the assumed 1980 ratio of North Carolina's population to that of the South Atlantic Census Region, and 3) the periods which were selected as the base for extrapolating the ratios used in obtaining projections for the subdivisions of the state. For convenient discussion, the sets will be referred to simply as the "two-decade" and the "five-decade" estimates, based on the last-named difference.

The combination of these three differences had little effect, as will be seen, on the 1980 estimate for the state as a whole. The effect on the distribution of the projected population within the state, however, was considerable; for the distribution produced by the use of the two-decade base is that which might be expected assuming conditions of strong economic activity and associated phenomena comparable with those of the recent past, while the five-decade base distribution is more nearly consistent with the assumption of conditions comparable with the average conditions which have prevailed over the past fifty years.

The procedure followed in making the two-decade estimates is presented, step by step, in the detailed discussion which

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[1] Curtis Publishing Co., Market Areas of the United States, 3rd ed., Philadelphia, 1956.

[2] The changes made involved the following reassignments: Ashe, Alleghany, and Watauga Counties, from the Winston-Salem to the Bristol, Tennessee, Market Area; McDowell County, from the Asheville to the Hickory Market Area; Rutherford County, from Asheville to Charlotte; and Scotland County, from Charlotte to Fayetteville.

step, in the detailed discussion which follows. The subsequent discussion of the five-decade estimates, then, is confined to the points of difference between the two.

Two-Decade Ratio Projections The estimates whose derivation is described below are those shown in the second column of Table VII. The ratios used in deriving the estimates are shown (expressed as percentages) in Tables VIII-XI. Occasional reference to the tables of ratios should help to make the following description more meaningful.

United States: The most recent projections of the United States population prepared by the Bureau of the Census were used as the starting point for these estimates.[1] The Census Bureau's projections, made by a detailed cohort-survival method and extending to 1980, include four series. The series differ only in their assumptions about future birth rates; identical death and migration rates are assumed for all of them. These four series of United States projections, adjusted to exclude from each figure the 900,000 persons representing Armed Forces overseas, are shown in Appendix Table A.

While any of the four series might have been selected as the base for the projections of the South Atlantic Region, North Carolina, and its subdivisions, Series II was in fact selected; the assumption made in that series that birth rates will remain constant to 1980 at about the 1955-1957 level seems no more than reasonably optimistic, given the assumption of a high level of economic activity.

South Atlantic Region: The Bureau of the Census has not made estimates for the census regions of the states based on the new United States estimates noted above. Estimates to 1970 for these subdivisions

[1] U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, Nov. 10, 1958. The methodology and assumptions used in the projections are described in detail in the report.

have been made by the Census Bureau, however, based on an earlier series of United States projections.[1] The ratios of the South Atlantic Census Region to the United States implied in Series I of these earlier projections were adopted for use in deriving new 1960 and 1970 South Atlantic Region estimates from the new United States projections referred to above. Series I of the earlier projections was selected in preference to one of the other three series because its assumptions are most nearly consistent both with the assumptions made in this study and with those of the new United States projections.[2]

Since the Census Bureau's old regional and state projections extended only to 1970, it was necessary to extrapolate the 1960 and 1970 ratios to 1980 for use here. The South Atlantic Region has been increasing as a percentage of the United States in recent years, primarily as a result of heavy migration into Florida and Maryland and, to a lesser extent, Delaware, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. This increase is projected by the Census Bureau as continuing to 1970, though at a slackening rate. In extrapolating the ratios to 1980 for use here, some further increase, at a still-slackening rate, was assumed. The ratios of the population of the South Atlantic Region to that of the total United States, both past and projected, are shown in Figure 32 . By applying the ratios to the adjusted Untied States Series II projections previously described, South Atlantic Region estimates on which to base North Carolina projections were developed.

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[1] U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 160, August 9, 1957.

[2] Specifically, Series I assumed higher birth and migration rates and lower death rates than did the other three series. Internal migration rates do not enter into the new United States projections, of course; but the higher rates assumed in the old Series I were felt to be more compatible both with this study's assumption of a high level of economic activity and with recent experience than the other, lower rates.

North Carolina: The ratios used in deriving 1960 and 1970 North Carolina estimates from the South Atlantic projections described above were developed, as were the ratios of the South Atlantic Region to the United States, from the Census Bureau's old regional and state projections.

We have noted that the South Atlantic Region is increasing as a percentage of the total United States population. Concurrently, North Carolina's population has been declining as a percentage of the South Atlantic total. The reason for this is simply that, despite a high rate of natural increase, North Carolina's rate of growth is considerably less than that of the states in the region which are experiencing heavy in-migration. In the Census Bureau's old Series I projections, the rate of this decline is assumed to diminish. That assumption was carried through in extrapolating to 1980 the ratios of North Carolina's population to that of the South Atlantic Region. The relationship between the population of the state and of the region is shown in Figure 32.

Regions, Market Areas, and Counties: The Bureau of the Census has not made population projections for areas smaller than states. The estimated 1960, 1970, and 1980 ratios of the regions to the state, the market areas to the regions, and the counties to the market areas were developed independently, therefore, on the basis of past population changes. The ratios were extrapolated on the basis of the population changes (hence, the ratio changes) which occurred in two decades: 1920-1930 and 1940-1950. The choice of this period as the base was dictated in part because it contains the most recent data available, and so reflects recent population trends which have developed in particular areas as a result of specific influences. Primarily for this reason, the data of the later decade were weighted twice as heavily as those of the earlier one in extrapolating the

ratios to 1980. Of equal importance in the selection of the period, however, was the fact that the data of these decades were felt to reflect economic conditions (and hence, birth rates and migration trends) very similar to those which are here assumed to continue to 1980.. With this in mind, the reasons for the omission of the 1930's from the base period should be obvious; for the population trends characteristic of that decade--relatively slow growth and comparatively little urbanization--reflect a degree of economic stagnation which seems unlikely to be repeated.

The means of extrapolating the ratios was simple. The ratios of each region to the state, of each market area to its region, and of each county to its market area were computed for each census year from 1920. The change which occurred in these ratios between 1920 and 1930, and between 1940 and 1950, was then computed. The algebraic averages of these changes, with the 1940-1950 decade weighted twice as heavily as the earlier one, were used to extrapolate the ratios to 1980.

The ratios of the regions to the state (that is, the percent of the total state population shared by each region), both past and projected, are shown in Table IX and are depicted graphically in Figure 33, Page 100. The ratios of the market areas to the regions are shown in Table X, and the ratios of the counties to the market areas, in Table XI.

Two special adjustments, each relating to a particular segment of the population, were made in the data before computing and extrapolating the ratios. The first of these adjustments related to military population and was made at the regional level (that is, before computing the ratios of the regions to the state). A fairly substantial amount of the growth which has occurred in the Eastern Region, particularly between 1940 and 1950, is attributable to the intensive development of several military bases located in the region. Future changes in the size of the military and related population associated with these

bases will be controlled, not by the usual influences on population growth, but by Federal Government policy.[1] The projection of the military population in the usual way, therefore, would have resulted in serious mis-statements of the potential growth in the areas involved. This distortion was minimized by: 1) subtracting the military population from the population data for the Eastern Region and for the state before the ratios were computed, 2) projecting the resulting base population in the usual way, and 3) adding the future military population, assumed to remain constant to 1980 at the estimated 1958 level,[2] to the projected base estimates to obtain estimates of the total population.

This adjustment for military population was made, of course, in computing and projecting the ratios for the market areas and counties as well as for the regions.[3] It will be remembered, however, that no such adjustment was made in estimating the probable future ratio of the state to the South Atlantic Census Region: the state's military population was treated simply as a part of the total population of the state. An adjustment regarding the military population would have been desirable at the state level were it not for the consideration of the large numbers of North Carolina citizens who are away from the state

[1] The term "military and related population" is meant to include civilian employees of the bases as well as military personnel, and the dependents of both groups. In subsequent references, this entire group is designated simply as "the military population."

[2] The arbitrary nature of this assumption is admitted. It would seem to be consistent, however, with the assumption of constant Armed Forces strength for the country as a whole which is implied in the Census Bureau's most recent U. S. projections.

[3] The counties for which the adjustments were made are Craven, Cumberland, Hoke and Onslow. The estimated 1950 and the assumed 1960-1980 military population is shown, by counties, in Appendix Table B.

by reason of military service. Future increases in this portion of the population can reasonably be considered as part of the growth potential of the state. For simplicity, the number of such persons was assumed to be roughly the same as the number of persons present in the state because of military service, and the latter group was projected in lieu of the former.[1] In subtracting the military before computing each region's ratios to the state, however, the assumption was made that this projected increase will be distributed, not in those areas alone where the military groups are now stationed, but throughout the state in proportion to the rest of the population.

The second adjustment made relates to the portion of the population which is comprised of college students. The adjustment, which was made only at the market area and county levels, was necessary primarily because of the change between 1940 and 1950 in the way in which the census enumerated college students. Prior to 1950, college students were enumerated as residents of their parental or "permanent" home. In 1950, they were counted as residents of the place "where they usually slept," i.e., their college communities. The resulting incomparability of data was compensated by: 1) subtracting from the 1950 data, before computing the ratios for each market area and county in which there was a college community, the estimated number of resident (non-commuting) college students,[2] 2) projecting the resulting base population of the area, as was done in the case of the military, and 3) adding the expected fu-

[1] Actually, in 1958, the total number of North Carolina citizens in active military service somewhat exceeded the number of military personnel stationed in the state. No data were available, however, on the number of North Carolinians actually stationed outside the state, nor on the number of their accompanying dependents.

[2] Only the non-commuting students were affected by the change in enumeration.

ture resident college enrollment to the appropriate base projections to obtain estimates of the total population.[1] The assumption implied in making the adjustment at the market area rather than at the regional level is that the projected increase of this segment of the population will tend to remain in the region, but not necessarily in the market area or county, in which the students enrolled.

One further adjustment was made, this one pertaining to the ratios themselves. In the case of a few counties, the rate of decline of the projected ratios was such that they would have reduced to zero (and thus, to no population) within a few decades. To correct the obvious irrationality of such a decline, the assumption was made that no ratio would decline by more than a certain percentage of its own value in a single decade.[2]

It will be recognized that the sum of the projected ratios of the component parts of any area (as, the counties of a market area) must equal 1.0000. Except for errors in rounding, this would have been achieved without adjustment had it not been for the restriction placed on the decline of some ratios. In every group, the adjustments which were required in order to obtain the total of 1.0000 were distributed among all the areas of the group in proportion to each area's percentage of the total.

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[1] Both the 1950 and the expected future enrollment estimates were developed from material provided by the North Carolina State Board of Higher Education. The estimates and the areas affected by the adjustment are shown in Appendix Table C.

[2] One such adjustment was made at the market area level (Knoxville,) and seven at the county level (Anson, Chatham, Currituck, Hyde, Madison Stokes, and Yancey). In the case of the three counties in the Piedmont Region (Anson, Chatham, and Stokes), the decline in the ratios was held to 20%. Because of the generally lower rates of growth in the Eastern and Mountain Regions, a more strict limitation (15%) was placed upon the decline of counties in these regions.

Five-Decade Ratio Projections It has been previously noted that the two sets of estimates made by the ratio method differ in three ways. These points of difference are discussed below.

First, an average of Series II and III of the new United States projections made by the Census Bureau was used as the starting point for this set, whereas the Series II projection alone was used in the two-decade ratio estimates.[1] The use of this lower United States projection would have resulted in a considerably lower projection for North Carolina had the same ratio of North Carolina to the South Atlantic Census Region in 1980 been used in both cases. In fact, however, a higher ratio was assumed;[2] and the use of the higher ratio in combination with the lower United States projection resulted in a 1980 estimate for North Carolina which differs by only 6,000 from the one previously described. (See Table VII.) Third, future changes in the ratios of each region, market area, and county were based on the data of all five decades since 1900, rather than on only two of them. The combined effect of these three changes was to produce a set of estimates in which the projected growth and distribution of the state's population reflect what might be expected were future trends affecting growth and distribution nearer to the average of such trends over the past fifty years than to the trends of recent years.

As noted above, the population data of each area in every census year from 1900

[1] It will be remembered that in Series II, future birth rates are assumed to remain constant at about the 1955-57 level. Series III assumes that these rates will decline linearly so as to equal the 1949-51 level by 1975, remaining there to 1980. The 1980 projection is thus 14,572,000 less in Series III than in Series II.

[2] That is, the current decline in North Carolina as a percentage of the total South Atlantic Census Region was assumed to level off considerably faster. Thus the ratio projected for 1980 in the first case was 16.5, whereas it is here assumed to be 17.0.

was used in developing the ratios used in this set of estimates. Future values of each area's ratios were estimated by computing a linear trend of the ratios, using the method of least squares,[1] and projecting the trend to 1980. In cases where major changes in the boundaries of a particular area were known, data preceding the change were not used. Adjustments relating to the college and military population were made in this set in the same manner and for the same reasons as in the two-decade estimates.

Arithmetic and Geometric Methods

Of the four sets of independent estimates prepared in this study, the two projected by the ratio method have been discussed. The other two sets were projected by methods which involve the mathematical extrapolation of the population data themselves, rather than of ratios derived from them. In one of the sets, the projections were made by geometric extrapolation; in the other, by arithmetic extrapolation.

For comparative purposes, the estimates obtained by these methods are presented with those of the ratio method in Table VII. It should be noted, however, that while all of the estimates are grouped by region and market area for easy comparison among the various sets, neither the geometric nor the arithmetic set of projections is interlocking as are the ratio estimates; for in the geometric and arithmetic methods, the population of each county, etc., is extrapolated without specific reference to what the future of the area surrounding it may be.

The assumption implied in both the geometric and the arithmetic projection methods is that the forces which have operated to produce given population changes in the

[1] For a full description of the theory and the method of computation of a least squares trend line, see: Frederick C. Mills, Statistical Methods, 3rd ed., Holt, New York, 1955. It suffices here to say that the method is a simple statistical procedure for finding the line which most accurately describes the trend of a series of data over time.

past will continue to operate in such a way as to produce comparable changes in the future. The geometric method, however, projects a constant rate (percent) of change, while the arithmetic method projects a constant nemerical change. Both are limited in that they do not take into account changing trends in the basic factors which determine population changes in a given area. But, particularly for relatively stable areas in which no major deviations from past conditions are expected, the estimates obtained by these methods may be quite reasonable; and they are in any case useful for comparison with the results produced by other projection methods.

The arithmetic estimates presented here were based on the population data of every census beginning with 1900. A linear trend of the data for each area was computed by the method of least squares and projected to 1980. In cases where a major change in the boundaries of a county had occurred since 1900, no data preceding the change were used. Before computing the trend, an adjustment was made to exclude the significant military and college population from each area, for the same reasons as in the ratio method. The future values assumed for these groups were added to the 1960, 1970, and 1980 base figures projected for each area, of course, to obtain the final estimates.

Because of the use in some cases of less than the full five decades of data, and because of the special manner of handling college and military population, the sum of the individual county projections was somewhat greater than the arithmetic projection for the state as a whole. In order to make the estimate more directly comparable with those of other methods, the ratio of the state projection to the sum of the individual projections was used to adjust each county projection downward so that the totals agreed.

The method of extrapolation used in the preparation of the geometric estimates was a relatively simple one. The percentage change in each decade from 1920 was

computed for each area, the changes were averaged algebraically, and the average rate of change thus determined was applied to the 1950 population to obtain successive estimates for 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The special adjustments made for the military and college groups were the same as those made in the arithmetic projections. Also, as in the arithmetic projections, the estimates for the counties, areas, and regions were adjusted so as to total the projection for the state as a whole.[1]

DEVELOPMENT OF THE BEST ESTIMATES

It will be recognized that, in the development of estimates for the state and its subdivisions, the problem was essentially one of evaluating each area's growth potential relative to all other areas, in terms of the total growth expected in the state. That these evaluations should be made as objectively as possible is obvious. The estimates produced by the use of a systematic approach——a "method" —possess such objectivity. But such estimates, however objective, are of no worth unless they also reflect as many as possible of the considerations pertinent to the realistic evaluation of each area's potential for growth.

In the selection and adaptation of mehtods for use in this study, therefore, the attempt was made to obtain both objective and realistic estimates by the use of a method with such considerations "built into" it. It is felt that this attempt was best rewarded in the estimates produced by the two-decade ratio method. Thus, while all four of the sets of estimates which have been described in this chapter were given consideration in developing a final series of best estimates, the estimates

[1] A somewhat more precise and very much more laborious method would have been to convert the population figures to logarithms and then to project them by the method of least squares, as was done in the arithmetic projections. Both the computational work and the error were minimized by projecting the total state population in this way and adjusting the area projections, made in the simpler way, to add to the independently derived state total.

which were actually adopted as the best ones for the state and for many of its counties were those developed by the two-decade ratio method. In general, the estimates of that series were selected because: 1) the ratio method itself is considered to be more logically founded than the methods of direct mathematical extrapolation, 2) the ratio estimates, tied as they are to national projections prepared by the Bureau of the Census, are felt to be consistent with the best available evaluation of national population trends, and 3) the two-decade ratio estimates are felt to be consistent with each other and with the population trends now evident and to be expected in each area, given the basic assumptions made in this study.

In the process of developing the final estimates, the projections for each area were reviewed in the light of the physical characteristics, economic conditions, social structure, and population composition known to prevail in the area and of the general outlook which can be expected, based on these factors and given the assumptions of the study. Special consideration was given to the breadth of the economic base of each area and to recent changes in the potential of various areas for rapid economic expansion, such as the expected influence of the Interstate Highway System. Each projection was reviewed, also, in the light of all available current estimates and of projections made by others.[1]

It was in the light of this review that many of the estimates produced by the two-decade ratio method were judged to be satisfactory without adjustment, as was noted above. The adjustments which were

[1] Both current estimates and forecasts for certain counties and cities have been prepared and were made available by the local planning departments of these units. In addition, current estimates of population by counties are published by Sales Management Magazine in its annual issue called the "Survey of Buying Power."

made in the estimates for some counties and for a few market areas were based on one or more of the considerations named above. In some of these cases, the effect of some factor such as new highway development on population growth is expected to be a delayed one; in these cases, only the 1970 and the 1980 estimates, or even the 1980 estimates alone, were adjusted. In other instances, the estimates for all three of the projection dates were revised. It should be noted that many of the revisions were relatively minor ones and that in no case were the state and regional population totals affected by the revisions.

RELIABILITY OF THE PROJECTIONS

It is impossible, of course, to present a definite quantitative statement as to the reliability of the population projections presented in this report. Generally speaking, it is believed that the estimates for large areas can be expected to be somewhat more reliable than those for smaller areas, and that the estimates for the early years of the projection period can be expected to be more reliable than those for later years.

It must be recognized, however, that all of the projections reflect the use of certain data, certain methods, and certain assumptions; they should be interpreted in the light of these data, methods, and assumptions. As new data become available and new trends become evident, it will be essential, of course, that revisions be made in particular estimates. It is hoped that the detailed description of methodology which has been presented in this chapter will provide a sound basis for evaluating the estimates and for making such revisions as they become necessary.

Appendix Table A

PROJECTIONS OF THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES[1]
1960-1980

(Thousands)

Year	Series I	Series II	Series III	Series IV
1960	180,254	179,226	178,873	178,520
1970	218,574	212,910	207,299	201,641
1980	271,657	259,081	244,509	229,934

[1]Adjusted to exclude from each figure the 900,000 persons representing Armed Forces overseas. See Page 14 of the source reference.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 187, November 10, 1958.

Appendix Table B

ESTIMATED MILITARY AND MILITARY-RELATED POPULATION OF SELECTED NORTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1930-1980

(Thousands)

County	1930	1940	1950	1960-1980
Carteret[1]	-	-	0.9	1.8
Craven[1]	-	-	12.3	23.3
Cumberland	2.2	8.3	37.0	70.3
Onslow[1]	-	-	23.7	45.0
Total	2.2	8.3	73.9	140.4

[1]The number of military personnel in these counties prior to 1950 was insignificant.

Source: The military population for 1950 was taken to be equal to the Census classification, "Non-civilian labor force." As explained in the text, the military population for 1960-1980 is assumed to remain constant at the 1958 level; hence, the 1960-1980 estimates shown are based on data for 1958 provided by the Assistant Secretary of Defense. Since data by counties could not be released by the Secretary, each county's proportion of the total was assumed to be the same as in 1950. In every case, the total "military and related population" was assumed to be twice the estimated number of active military personnel in the county.

Appendix Table C

ESTIMATED RESIDENT COLLEGE ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED COUNTIES, 1950-1980

(Thousands)

County	1950	1960	1970	1980
Durham (Duke University and N. C. College at Durham)	5.9	8.4	11.0	13.5
Forsyth (Wake Forest College and Winston-Salem Teachers College)	0.3	3.5	4.6	5.7
Guilford (A. and T. College and Woman's College)	2.6	4.4	6.2	7.9
Harnett (Campbell College)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.6
Jackson (Western Carolina College)	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.2
Madison (Mars Hill College)	0.9	1.1	1.3	1.5
Mecklenburg (Davidson College)	0.8	1.0	1.3	1.5
Orange (University of N. C.)	7.0	8.7	10.3	11.9
Pasquotank (Elizabeth City State Teachers College)	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.1
Pitt (East Carolina College)	1.7	3.2	5.1	7.0

Appendix Table C (Continued)

ESTIMATED RESIDENT COLLEGE ENROLLMENT FOR SELECTED COUNTIES, 1950-1980

(Thousands)

County	1950	1960	1970	1980
Wake (Meredith College and N. C. State College)	6.9	7.1	9.3	11.5
Watauga (Appalachian State Teachers College)	0.9	2.2	3.6	5.0
Total North Carolina	28.2	41.8	55.6	69.4

Source: Estimates made on the basis of data provided by the North Carolina State Board of Higher Education.

Appendix Table D

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980
(ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

(Thousands)

Note: Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.

County	Actual	Estimated			Increase, 1950 to 1980	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	Number	Percent
Total North Carolina	4,061.9	4,626.8	5,260.3	6,190.0	2,128.1	52.4
Alamance	71.2	87.0	107.6	137.6	66.4	93.2
Alexander	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.4	-0.2	-1.1
Alleghany	8.2	7.6	6.9	6.5	-1.7	-20.9
Anson	26.8	25.1	24.0	23.6	-3.2	-11.9
Ashe	21.9	20.3	18.7	17.4	-4.5	-20.5
Avery	13.4	13.0	12.6	12.3	-1.1	-7.9
Beaufort	37.1	37.4	37.6	38.4	1.3	3.4
Bertie	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.8	0.4	1.4
Bladen	29.7	31.1	33.0	35.9	6.2	20.9
Brunswick	19.2	20.6	22.3	24.9	5.7	29.4
Buncombe	124.4	148.2	175.9	213.6	89.2	71.7
Burke	45.5	53.5	63.7	78.6	33.1	72.7
Cabarrus	63.8	68.9	77.5	92.1	28.3	44.4
Caldwell	43.4	49.8	58.2	70.5	27.2	62.6
Camden	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.4	-0.8	-15.8

Appendix Table D (Continued)

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980
(ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

(Thousands)

County	Actual	Estimated			Increase, 1950 to 1980	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	Number	Percent
Carteret	23.1	26.9	30.6	35.9	12.8	55.7
Caswell	20.9	21.5	22.1	22.9	2.0	9.7
Catawba	61.8	73.9	89.7	112.7	50.9	82.4
Chatham	25.4	24.2	24.9	25.5	0.1	0.4
Cherokee	18.3	16.7	15.2	14.3	-4.0	-21.8
Chowan	12.5	13.1	13.7	14.9	2.4	18.8
Clay	6.0	5.5	5.1	4.8	-1.2	-20.1
Cleveland	64.4	70.0	79.9	96.2	31.8	49.5
Columbus	50.6	53.9	58.0	64.3	13.7	27.0
Craven	48.8	63.4	67.8	74.3	25.5	52.2
Cumberland	96.0	138.9	150.7	167.7	71.7	74.7
Currituck	6.2	5.4	4.6	4.1	-2.1	-33.9
Dare	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.7	-1.7	-31.6
Davidson	62.2	73.8	88.3	108.7	46.5	74.6
Davie	15.4	15.2	17.1	18.5	3.1	20.0
Duplin	41.1	42.9	45.3	49.4	8.3	20.3
Durham	101.6	127.8	160.5	205.5	103.9	102.2
Edgecombe	51.6	56.0	61.5	69.8	18.2	35.2
Forsyth	146.1	177.9	215.1	267.0	120.9	82.7
Franklin	31.3	30.8	32.4	33.8	2.5	7.8

Appendix Table D (Continued)

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980
(ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

(Thousands)

County	Actual	Estimated			Increase, 1950 to 1980	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	Number	Percent
Gaston	110.8	133.9	168.0	217.5	106.7	96.2
Gates	9.6	8.8	8.1	7.6	-2.0	-20.5
Graham	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.8	0.9	13.2
Granville	31.8	32.7	33.8	35.6	3.8	11.9
Greene	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.5	0.5	2.6
Guilford	191.1	250.6	330.3	447.0	255.9	134.0
Halifax	58.4	60.7	63.8	68.7	10.3	17.7
Harnett	47.6	53.2	58.1	66.1	18.5	38.9
Haywood	37.6	41.2	45.3	51.2	13.6	36.1
Henderson	30.9	35.9	41.7	49.6	18.7	60.4
Hertford	21.5	22.7	24.0	26.1	4.6	21.7
Hoke	15.8	16.8	18.0	19.8	4.0	25.7
Hyde	6.5	5.4	4.4	3.7	-2.8	-42.9
Iredell	56.3	62.7	79.7	96.7	40.4	71.7
Jackson	19.3	19.9	20.6	21.5	2.2	11.6
Johnston	65.9	67.9	72.5	78.7	12.8	19.4
Jones	11.0	10.9	10.8	11.0	-	-
Lee	23.5	27.6	32.9	40.2	16.7	70.9
Lenoir	46.0	51.1	57.4	66.6	20.6	44.9
Lincoln	27.5	29.9	33.4	37.6	10.1	36.9

Appendix Table D (Continued)

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980
(ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

(Thousands)

County	Actual	Estimated			Increase, 1950 to 1980	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	Number	Percent
McDowell	25.7	28.7	32.3	37.6	11.9	46.2
Macon	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.9	-1.3	-7.9
Madison	20.5	18.2	16.4	15.3	-5.2	-25.5
Martin	27.9	28.9	30.1	32.0	4.1	14.5
Mecklenburg	197.1	282.2	373.0	505.1	308.0	156.3
Mitchell	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.2	-0.9	-6.2
Montgomery	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.1	-0.2	-1.2
Moore	33.1	36.4	40.1	45.1	12.0	36.1
Nash	59.9	66.5	74.6	86.5	26.6	44.4
New Hanover	63.3	74.9	89.4	109.8	46.5	73.5
Northampton	28.4	29.0	29.8	31.3	2.9	10.1
Onslow	42.0	63.1	62.7	62.7	20.7	49.1
Orange	34.4	41.2	47.0	56.1	21.7	62.9
Pamlico	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	-0.2	-1.9
Pasquotank	24.3	26.8	29.6	33.7	9.4	38.4
Pender	18.4	18.6	18.7	19.3	0.9	4.8
Perquimans	9.6	8.9	8.3	7.7	-1.9	-19.8
Person	24.4	23.9	23.2	22.5	-1.9	-7.6
Pitt	63.8	66.5	70.0	75.2	11.4	17.9
Polk	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.4	-0.2	-2.0

Appendix Table D (Continued)

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980
(ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

(Thousands)

County	Actual	Estimated			Increase, 1950 to 1980	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	Number	Percent
Randolph	50.8	56.2	62.3	70.6	19.8	39.0
Richmond	39.6	41.7	44.4	48.1	8.5	21.5
Robeson	87.8	96.6	107.4	123.0	35.2	40.0
Rockingham	64.8	69.6	74.4	80.4	15.6	24.0
Rowan	75.4	84.0	94.5	109.6	34.2	45.3
Rutherford	46.4	47.9	50.0	55.2	8.8	19.1
Sampson	49.8	51.8	54.4	59.2	9.4	18.9
Scotland	26.3	28.9	32.1	36.7	10.4	39.4
Stanly	37.1	39.8	42.9	47.3	10.2	27.5
Stokes	21.5	19.7	18.0	17.0	-4.5	-21.0
Surry	45.6	49.1	53.4	59.6	14.0	30.7
Swain	9.9	8.9	8.2	7.6	-2.3	-23.4
Transylvania	15.2	16.6	18.2	20.1	4.9	32.3
Tyrrell	5.0	4.6	4.2	3.8	-1.2	-24.7
Union	42.0	45.9	50.7	57.8	15.8	37.5
Vance	32.1	34.5	37.6	42.0	9.9	30.8
Wake	136.5	169.8	210.4	269.7	133.2	97.7
Warren	23.5	23.3	23.1	23.2	-0.3	-1.5
Washington	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.5	0.3	2.4
Watauga	18.3	19.0	19.6	20.4	2.1	11.2

Appendix Table D (Continued)

POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
ACTUAL 1950, ESTIMATED 1960-1980
(ALPHABETICAL LISTING)

(Thousands)

County	Actual	Estimated			Increase, 1950 to 1980	
	1950	1960	1970	1980	Number	Percent
Wayne	64.3	71.0	79.3	91.5	27.2	42.4
Wilkes	45.2	46.6	48.2	50.9	5.7	12.5
Wilson	54.5	59.8	66.3	76.0	21.5	39.4
Yadkin	22.1	23.0	24.0	25.7	3.6	16.1
Yancey	16.3	14.2	12.5	11.4	-4.9	-30.1

Source: Actual: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

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